

Secret Document Reveals Attlee Role in Barring Peace Congress

A document sent to British embassies by Prime Minister Clement Attlee back in September has come to light in Prague and reveals the illegal, behind-the-scenes efforts of the British Government to smash the Second World Peace Congress.

The scheme, this document shows, was to pretend to allow Congress, since it could not be banned legally, under British law, but simultaneously to hamper it from being held in Britain.

Explicit instructions were given to British Government representatives in a number of countries. The principal idea was to keep enough delegates from entering—on spurious grounds that they were Communists, etc., and thus prevent the congress from opening.

Cables received in New York yesterday from Sheffield—where the congress was to open yesterday—reveal that many religious leaders were barred from entry—thus exposing the transparent plot of the Attlee government.

The document fell into possession of the Prague office of Telepress.

Attlee's memorandum reveals his fear that the Congress would show how much support peace has among the people of Western Europe.

"Bearing in mind the dangers for countries of the North Atlantic Pact inherent in this congress," Attlee says in the circular, "the British Government have carefully examined all possible way of PREVENTING

(Continued on Page 4)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

**Vol. XXVII, No. 227
(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents**

New York, Tuesday, November 14, 1950

26



TRUCE IN KOREA URGED BY U. S. PEACE GROUP

— See-Page 3 —

JUDGE MEDINA'S \$500,000 DEBT and the CASE of the INVESTMENT BANKERS

by ART SHIELDS

Coming this weekend in THE WORKER

HARLEM RALLY TO GREET STAY FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

—See Page 2

**Launch Drive for
Peace With China and
Korea —See Page 5**

Communist 11 Forced to Seek Attorneys Abroad

Due to the repressive political atmosphere here the 11 Communist leaders are seeking "additional competent counsel" abroad to help argue the unconstitutionality of the Smith Act before the U.S. Supreme Court, it was made known last night.

The 11 leaders, convicted in Federal Court here in October, 1949, of organizing a party to "teach and advocate" Marxian Socialist doctrines, will invite prominent attorneys in Great Britain and Australia to take part in their defense. One of those under consideration by the Communist leaders is Herbert Evatt, former Australian delegate to the United Nations. Evatt recently defended the Communist Party of Australia in his country's courts.

Twenty-four nationally known lawyers, including former Cabinet members, have declined to represent the 11 Communist leaders. Many of them, however, expressed agreement with the opinion of Prof. Zachariah M. Chafee of Harvard Law School that the advocacy section of the Smith Act is "a full-fledged sedition law, which does not rest on any express power in the Constitution."

Nevertheless, the 24 prominent attorneys unanimously reflected a deep reluctance to take the case because of social, business and family pressures. Most said frankly that the current political atmosphere made it "inadvisable" for them to participate despite their serious doubts about the law's constitutionality.

The constitutionality of the Smith Act, passed in 1940, is scheduled to be argued before the high court Dec. 4. Conviction of the 11 was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in August. Ten of the 11 received five-year sentences and (Continued on Page 9)

Taft Set to Cut Union Bargaining Powers By T-H Amendments

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Flushed with his victory over labor, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) said today he will seek in Congress to undermine the nationwide bargaining power of unions. He told a packed press conference that the Taft-Hartley slave labor law should be "strengthened" and said he would make a number of proposals to the Senate Labor Committee.



TAFT

He maintained that he was not against nationwide bargaining but said he will insist on legislation giving local unions the right to make individual settlements with employers while national negotiations are under way.

The Ohio Republican, whose overwhelming defeat of the CIO and AFL-backed Democratic candidate, Joseph Ferguson, restored him to the top of the GOP policy body in Congress, predicted that the lame duck session of Congress on Nov. 27 would not extend rent controls.

Taft declared he was against a

special rent control law but preferred to see such legislation combined with wage and price controls.

He said he was also against excess profits taxes, which are scheduled to be considered by the special Congressional session. "I think the whole realm of taxation should come under careful study," he proposed.

He contended that the Democratic defeat on Nov. 7 was based on lack of confidence in President Truman's foreign policy and claimed that "men and women workers—the actual workers themselves" are satisfied with the Taft-Hartley law.

As for his foreign policy, Taft said he favored continued military help to western Europe. He proposed study of the problem in light of what the western European countries are willing to do for themselves.

The foreign policy in the Far East, he added, should come in for careful study. "Things change so fast. We may be at war with the Chinese Communists before you get back to our offices," he told reporters.

Picketline to Hit Jailing Foreign Born

A picketline and demonstration to protest the denial of bail for the 16 McCarran victims on Ellis Island and the scheduled mass deportation hearings has been called for 5 p.m. Thursday, by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The line will form in front of Immigration Service headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave., between 62 and 63 Sts., a committee spokesman announced.

2 More McCarran Victims Released

Two more victims of last month's McCarran Act raids were ordered released on bail in Cleveland yesterday by Federal District Judge Fried. David Schlossberg, who were arrested on old Immigration Service warrants. Judge Fried ordered the two released after sustaining a writ of habeas corpus petitioned by attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Lucas, 42, a native of Lithuania, has been a resident of the U. S. for 40 years, is married to an American citizen and is the father of three American-born children.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced that so far it has won release of 19 of the 45 McCarran victims arrested in the October raids.

"We are continuing the fight in cities across the nation for release of the 26 McCarran victims still being held," declared Abner Green, executive secretary of the committee.

He urged all democratic Americans to join the committee in the campaign to free the remaining victims, 16 of whom are still being held on Ellis Island. He called on Americans to write and wire U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath demanding an end to persecution of foreign-born residents.

10,000 Locked Out in Nat'l Phone Strike

More than 10,000 workers of the long lines division of the American Telephone and Telegraph system were locked out because they refused to cross picket lines of the striking equipment and repair employees of the company, a spokesman of the CIO Communication Workers of America revealed yesterday. He added that more still unestimated thousands have been locked out of other divisions of the company's 43-state system.

The lockout is the company's reply to the union's "on-again, off-again" tactic of putting pickets on, then removing them periodically to "confuse" the company. When CWA members, employees of un-struck divisions return to work, a Bell Telephone manager usually puts them through a grill, according to the CWA's spokesman.

"Will you now pass a picket line?" the returning worker is asked.

REPLACED

Upon failure to deliver the demanded loyalty pledge to the company and a repudiation of the most elementary union duty, the manager usually replies:

"Sorry, but you have been re-

HARLEM RALLY TO GREET STAY FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

In celebration of the 60-day stay of execution won for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., the Civil Rights Congress yesterday urged citywide support of a rally in Harlem tonight (Tuesday) at Lenox Ave. and 128 St. from 6:30 to 8:30.

At the same time, the CRC and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, co-sponsors of a national pilgrimage crusade to Richmond, announced postponement of the crusade.

The stay of execution was given the framed Negro youths pending the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling on petition by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(Continued on Page 9)

A Patriotic Rally

AN EDITORIAL

IN THESE DAYS, when the hate-Russia mob is riding as high as they did in Germany during Hitler's reign, it is good to know that patriotic New Yorkers are holding a meeting this week to commemorate FDR's diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union back in 1933.

It just happens to be as true today as it was in FDR's day that American-Soviet friendship and cooperation must be the cornerstone of any patriotic policy here in our land. It is simply impossible to achieve any benefits for our country under the banner of the hate-Russia warmongers.

Class-conscious workers, supporting the movement for Socialism in their own country, naturally admire the great social advances of the workers' state in the USSR. But one does not have to be a supporter of Socialism to see that the Soviet Union, which gave 15,000,000 of her people to help crush the fascist Axis, is today just as determined to prevent the outbreak of another war. The incessant lies of the warmakers to the contrary, the Soviet Union persistently seeks to re-establish the friendship and cooperation which FDR made the basis of his foreign policy. This policy saved the world from an Axis triumph. It helped save America.

The Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which courageously sticks to its patriotic struggle for peace between our nation and our wartime ally, is holding a meeting Thursday night at the Riverside Hotel, 73rd St., to commemorate FDR's statesmanlike act in 1933. We urge New Yorkers to pack the hall in the interests of truth and peace.

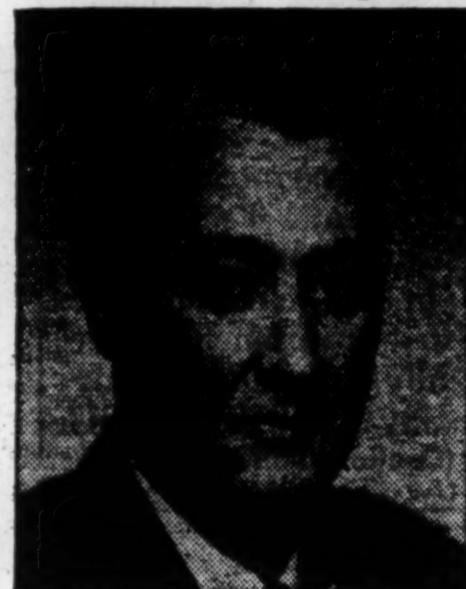
Hilliard Fires 3 in Union-Busting Move At Welfare Dep't

The firing of three members of the United Public Workers by Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard was condemned yesterday by a union leader as a "coverup of his rotten, corrupt, inefficient, machine-ridden administration."

Announcing an all-out union-busting, dismissal drive against UPW members, Hilliard yesterday suspended Benjamin Dornfest and Morris Sipser, both social investigators, and Max Gaber, assistant supervisor more than 10 years in the Department. The Commissioner said the drive would continue until every UPW member was ousted. Recently he attempted to use the civil defense apparatus to bust the union, going way beyond the defense requirements.

Frank Herbst, manager of Local 1, UPW, demanded yesterday that Mayor Impellitteri set up an impartial committee to probe conditions in the Department.

"The Hilliard scandal will be more shocking than that in the



HILLIARD

Police Department," he declared. "It will reveal waste of public funds, mismanagement and planned inefficiency. It will reveal Hilliard's protection of incompetent political hacks."

He pointed out that Dornfest had been praised by his supervisors and that Sipser had received excellent ratings.

Two other Welfare Department workers, not belonging to the UPW, were ousted for alleged incompetence.

"Sipser submitted amazing plans for streamlining the Department," said Herbst, "which were not accepted because he was a union member."

As for Gaber, he said he had "received wonderful statements on his performance."

The only individual guilty of sabotaging the Department is Hilliard, he asserted, adding that morale was at its lowest point.

"From June to October, 1949," he continued, "our union had a dozen conferences with Hilliard. We asked for the meetings. There was only one point that ran through these meetings: efficiency. We came in with dozens of pro-

(Continued on Page 9)

ELECTIONS ANALYZED BY STATE COMMUNIST PARTY

A detailed analysis of the New York election returns will be published in full in tomorrow's Daily Worker. The analysis, made by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, discusses the Dewey campaign, the American Labor and Liberal Party vote, the campaign of Rep. Vito Marcantonio and the factors behind the victory of Mayor Vincent Impellitteri.

Leading Americans Urge Immediate Truce in Korea

Venezuela Dictator Is Assassinated

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 13.—Lt. Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, president of the rightist military government junta, was assassinated today. The junta has been in power for the past two years, after an army coup overthrew President Romulo Gallegos and set up a military dictatorship.

The government immediately decreed a "state of emergency" and suspended whatever civil rights were still permitted. Official censorship kept secret the details of the assassination. It was reported, however, that Delgado Chalbaud was shot down as he left his home for his office this morning.

BEVIN REJECTS SOVIET BID FOR 4-POWER TALK ON REICH

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today rejected the Soviet proposal for a Big Four foreign ministers conference on Germany.

Bevin also rejected a proposal by Harold Davis, a Labor member of Parliament that Britain take the initiative in starting talks with the Soviet Union, regardless of the policies of the United States and France.

Bevin made his first official comment on the Soviet note requesting a four-power conference in a statement to the House of Commons.

Superforts Fire-Bombs 3 Korea Towns

MacArthur's Superforts dropped another 500,000 pounds of fire bombs on three Korean towns yesterday. They were Namsi, 12 miles north of Chongju on the west coast; Sakchu, five miles south of the Yalu River; and Chosan, two miles south of the river.

MacArthur spokesmen reported slight gains along the 250-mile North Korean front yesterday, as icy winter gripped the peninsula.

In the extreme northeast, however tank-led Korean troops moved across the Orangchon River north of Myongchon, and attacked the Rhee First Corps under a cover of a swirling snowstorm. The Koreans appeared to have established a bridgehead south of the river.

The 5th Marine Regiment reported that "guerillas" attacked a convoy 17 miles south of the Chosin Reservoir, knocking out four jeeps before withdrawing.

MacArthur troops reached the Fusen reservoir and the walls of Yongbyon in the hills seven miles beyond the Chongchon River. Marines reached a point four miles from the Chosin Reservoir.

Gov't Cuts Aluminum Use, Sees Layoffs, Price Hikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—The government today ordered a 35 percent cut in civilian aluminum production, effective Jan. 1, to assure enough of the critical metal for armaments in the coming year.

It was the first major home-front production cutback since the Korean war began. National Production Administrator William H. Harrison warned it may cause unemployment and higher prices next year.

The order will affect a multitude of industries turning out consumer goods, such as furniture, automobiles, toys, radio and television sets, electrical equipment, and machinery. Even pots and pans will be hit.

An immediate truce in the China-Korea crisis "to afford time for conferences and negotiations between the UN and People's China" was urged upon the U. S. representatives at Lake Success by the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The peace group, composed of leading Americans, is headed by Thomas Mann, Nobel prize winner, and Bishop W. J. Walls, AME Zion Church leader, member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches.

They wired Ambassador Warren Austin, head of the American UN delegation, contending "there is still time to avert World War III," and called attention to their recent statement of policy on the world crisis.

The statement of the group, whose executive chairman is Prof. Roney J. Havighurst, University of Chicago, rejected "preventive war" and the "armed truce" as solutions to international differences today.

It called instead for negotiations between America and the Soviet Union "aimed at honorable and genuine settlement of the major outstanding disputes."

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

The telegram to Austin declared:

"The world watches with great anxiety the deliberations of the United Nations on the China-Korea crisis. We urge immediate truce to permit time for conference and negotiation between representatives of the United Nations and the Peoples' Republic of China, to the end of achieving a peaceful settlement of Eastern Asiatic issues, including problems

of Korea and Formosa.

"There is still time to avert World War III. Every effort for peaceful settlement should be vigorously pursued. No difference between nations can be so great that mutual annihilation is the only answer. In a statement issued today, our committee proposes peaceful alternatives to present world crisis, and reaffirms its deep faith that an enduring peace can be won and maintained with justice."

The statement of policy declared that the world today "is on the move toward two goals." One, it said, is the goal of "self-determination for colonial peoples, who seek national democratic independence as did the Americans and Europeans long ago," and who wish to "industrialize their technology."

The other goal "is that of world order, some form of world government under law, with peace and justice for all nations."

The policy statement said the atmosphere of peace and democracy will depend largely upon the foreign policies of the great nations, "especially that of our own government."

PEACE POSSIBLE

"We reaffirm," the leading figures said, "that the peaceful coexistence of nations having divergent social and economic systems is possible and imperative."

They said the policy of "preventive war—seriously advanced by individual government leaders" means "global war—now." The policy of "armed truce," representing the current stated position of our government "threatens global war—later."

They said the UN "will be immeasurably strengthened" by immediately seating representatives of the People's Republic of China. "We regard this as a prerequisite for a general peaceful settlement in Asia."

They opposed U. S. "unilateral policy" as shown in Formosa.

The statement of policy said that though its members "are not in complete agreement on the use of military intervention by the United Nations in Korea" they are all united "on the all-important principle that peace can be won and maintained with justice through persistent work with peaceful alternatives, such as those proposed in the Committee's program."

They urged, "to avert another Korea," that mediation and negotiation be adopted at "resolving disputes without resort to arms."

They support the appeal of the

International Red Cross to outlaw all atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction. "Plans for general disarmament of conventional military establishments and weapons should be pursued vigorously by the UN until agreement is reached," they declared.

Other proposals include "An American-Soviet settlement" of differences, and the "vigorous promotion of a 10 to 15 billion dollar peace program of economic development through the UN for the immediate benefit of the economically undeveloped countries and the long term benefit of the entire world."

The statement warned of "grave danger" if the present drive to America. "In the McCarran Internal Security Act we see the greatest threat to our civil liberties, it was declared.

Other leading figures of the peace group include:

As co-chairmen: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago; Dr. W. H. Jenning, president, National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, U. S. A.; and Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago.

Among the vice chairmen are Dr. Albert Palmer, former moderator, Congregational-Christian Churches of America, Altadena, Calif., and Rev. Franklin L. Sheeder, executive secretary, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

Gov. Williams Back in Lead In Michigan

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (UP).—Gov. G. Mennen Williams jumps back into the lead in the hectic race for governor today on the basis of new Macomb County totals.

With the correction, Williams took a 607-vote edge over former Gov. Harry F. Kelly.

The new state totals, with only seven counties still to report official canvasses, gave:

Kelly, 834,583; Williams, 953,190.

The corrected totals in Macomb County gave Williams 23,577 votes to 18,347 for Kelly. Previously, the announced vote was 18,730 for Kelly and 23,079 for Williams.

POINT OF ORDER

'Non Grata'

By Alan Max

The World Peace Congress has been forced to give up plans for its sessions in Sheffield, England.

Not that the Labor Government has banned the gathering. "We would have no right to do that," says Prime Minister Attlee in the tradition of Anglo-Saxon liberties. All they have done is to ban the delegates.

The Labor Government would not dream of interfering with a peace conference so long as there were no conferees. Like our own government, it has no objection to peace leaflets so long as they don't contain any words. And you can make a peace speech anywhere and any time in Britain so long as you are the only listener.

The Labor Government says the barred peace delegates were "non grata," which is Latin for "not pleasing." Can it be that what is really non grata to the Labor Government is the leptotila fulviventris brachyptera, which is Latin for dove?



ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN

imprisonment of anti-Franco leaders in the United States and the recent initiative taken by the United States in lifting the United Nations diplomatic ban on Franco Spain.

"It has only been the systematic suppression of anti-Franco voices in the United States that has allowed the Truman Administration to hold out the hand of friendship

(Continued on Page 9)

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

**The Official Report of the
British Workers' Delegation
to the Soviet Union, 1950**

(Continued from yesterday)

We wish to state quite definitely after our experiences that the picture of the Soviet Union presented in most of the press in Britain is quite unlike the actual position.

To take one example, we hear a great deal about the iron curtain. But one of our delegates, Frank Key, was interviewed twice by telephone all the way from a Birmingham newspaper office to Moscow. Two delegates telephoned their wives in England from Moscow. There was not the slightest difficulty in arranging these telephone calls. We were able to walk about wherever we wanted and to talk

freely to anyone. Those of us who had brought our cameras used them wherever we wanted to.

The Masters

We were all invited to broadcast and most of us did so. Nobody even wanted to hear what

we intended to say beforehand—there was no blue-pencil or censorship. The very fact that our delegation could not possibly have been hand-picked and yet was given every facility for its visit shows the falseness of the iron-curtain story.

There is no doubt whatever

that the working class are the masters of the Soviet Union. The trade unions enjoy a responsibility and power unknown in the capitalist world. You find examples proving this wherever you go. We found members of the Supreme Soviet working in factories, and at one place a

Supreme Court Judge. At the factories we went to we were introduced to the presidents of the Shop Committees; in some cases men, in others women. We were surprised to learn that a worker elected to this position was released from his job and paid the average of his previous earnings so that he could function effectively on behalf of the trade union.

A number of our delegates were in a similar position in their own factories in Britain, but they had to perform their union duties in their spare time. They were envious of the

(Continued on Page 10)

We Saw Freedom In Practice There

Sit-Down Staged by 2 Evicted Families

Two simultaneous sit-downs were staged yesterday at the City Housing Authority and the East River Houses by two families evicted from their homes at 405 E. 24 St. The Talbot and Iula families had been granted temporary housing at East River House until the federal housing agency in Washington decided whether it would waive veteran preference in low-rent public projects. Yesterday word came down that the Washington agency refused to waive preference.

The only public housing units made available to the families were those charging \$80 monthly rent at South Beach, Staten Island, a so-called middle income project. Such high rent is impossible for them to pay the families declared.

Mothers and children of the two families sat in at East River with aids from the American Labor Party, while fathers and friends sat in at City Housing Authority, 53 Park Row.

As the Daily Worker went to press last night the sit-down at the Housing Authority continued. It had begun at 8:30 p.m. Thirteen persons are the group, which also included Ruth Markowitz, Ruth Balter and Jo Komonow of the East Midtown Tenants Council, and John Scudder, of the ALP Club in the Sixth A.D. North. The tenants' group helped obtain the temporary, rent free project housing.

The families including five children, one of whom is an infant, have been staying in the basement project. They were part of a group recreation rooms of the East River evicted from the East 24 St. tenement to make way for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital in the area.

Dixiecrat to Head Demos in Senate

WASHINGTON (UP)—Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said today he is "not interested" in becoming Senate Democratic leader but will back Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) for the key post.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO. INC., 50 E. 13TH ST., NEW YORK 3, N.Y. TELEPHONE ALGREN 4-7954. REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, OCT. 22, 1947, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, N.Y., UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(EXCEPT MANHATTAN, BRONX, CONN. AND FOREIGN)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00
Daily Worker Only 3.00 5.75 10.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 3.25 6.50 12.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50

ROBESON, LAMONT TO TALK AT SOVIET AMITY RALLY

Paul Robeson and Corliss Lamont will be among the featured speakers at the American-Soviet Friendship Rally Thursday evening at Riverside Plaza, 73rd St., west of Broadway.

Sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship Council, the meeting will commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the first Socialists state, and 17 years of American diplomatic relations with it.

Other speakers will include Jessica Smith, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild and John T. McManus, the American Labor Party's candidate for Governor in the recent election.

3 School Board Employees Indicted in Fraud Case

Five men, including three employees of the Board of Education, were arrested yesterday on charges of conspiring to defraud the city of \$15,000 in paint purchases in one year. Louis Podell and Joseph Chertoff, associated with the Pilgrim Paint Products Co., "forgive and forget" stage.

The new mayor said yesterday he "will probably go" to the Democratic National Committee fund-raising dinner here on Dec. 12 despite the presence there of high Democratic officials, including Vice-President Alben W. Barkley, who campaigned against him.

From President Truman down to local district leaders efforts are being made to patch up differences between the two Tammany cliques fighting for power because of the need for "harmony" in the State Legislature next year. A wide open breach between the Frank J. Sampson-Robert Blaikie Tammany forces who backed Impellitteri and the Carmine G. DeSapio-Flynn crowd that supported Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora may increase the threat of Republican inroads in Democratic districts. The 1951 GOP controlled Legislature is slated to re-apportion state senatorial lines because of population shifts.

Impellitteri said he had not heard broadcast accounts that William J. Donaghue, ex-Mayor O'Dwyer's executive secretary would replace Jerry Finkelstein as

chairman of the City Planning Commission.

Donaghue master-minded the Impellitteri mayoralty campaign.

Impellitteri is leaving Friday for a 10-day vacation to Florida and Cuba.

Charles J. Prerusse, Assistant Corporation Counsel, long at odds with Corporation Counsel John J. McGrath, and Deputy Housing and Building Commissioner J. Raymond Jones, Harlem Tammany leader, have either resigned or will soon do so.

Harold Ansel who was beaten and arrested in the Aug. 2 peace demonstration will be sentenced Nov. 14 (today) at 10 a.m. in Special Sessions Part II, 100 Center St. Samuel Neuburger is the attorney.

Rome Transport Workers Strike

ROME, Nov. 13.—Interurban bus and street car service from Rome to points all over the country was at a standstill today, the first day of a 48-hour strike by workers who demand higher pay.

Transport workers in the Rome area were scheduled to strike at midnight tonight and remain out until 4 p.m. tomorrow. Industrial workers throughout the country are to strike from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow, and workers in Reggio Emilia province are to strike for 12 hours Wednesday.

Peron Gets Loan from U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP)—The Export-Import Bank of Washington granted a credit of

IMPY SWORN IN TODAY; PEACE WITH TIGER SEEN

Mayor-elect Vincent R. Impellitteri will be sworn in this morning on the steps of City Hall as indications mounted that his "war" with Tammany Hall was simmering down to the

Attlee

(Continued from Page 1)
THIS CONGRESS FROM BEING HELD OR TAKING SUCH MEASURES AGAINST THE ORGANIZERS OF THIS CONGRESS THAT WOULD FORCE THEM TO HOLD THE CONGRESS ELSEWHERE, OR WOULD RENDER IT INEFFECTIVE SHOULD IT AFTER ALL BE HELD IN LONDON." The document underlined the words in capital letters. (At the time the circular was sent London, rather than Sheffield, was being considered as the place for the Congress. —Editor.)

Attlee's headache was how to undermine the Congress, prevent it from convening in Britain, inasmuch as he had to act illegally, under British law. This is proved by the following paragraph. "Unfortunately," Attlee continues, "the British Home Office has no legal grounds for banning the Congress and therefore the Home Office cannot take the necessary measures in advance."

"The British Government has therefore to act on the assumption that the Congress will take place, and that it will be called the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace."

Attlee's document continues: "It has also been impossible to prevent invitations extended from London. The only result of non-admittance of a majority of foreign delegates to the congress would be an avalanche of telegrams."

The Prime Minister revealed the technique to be used: "The government's administrative measures are the following:

"Not one foreigner will be permitted to enter Britain to organize the congress. Ehrenburg and the other five Russians who have applied for entry visas to take part in Congress preparations have been refused. The French Communist Laffitte who came as a French citizen, does not require an entry visa. He was detained immediately on his arrival in Britain and deported back to France."

The document, it states, "was sent to British representatives accredited to all government-signatories of Atlantic Pact. Copies of the text have been set to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations for dispatch to British high commissions at Ottawa, as well as Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Athens and Ankara."

Leading Americans Urge Immediate Truce in Korea

Venezuela Dictator Is Assassinated

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 13.—Lt. Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, president of the rightist military government junta, was assassinated today. The junta has been in power for the past two years, after an army coup overthrew President Romulo Gallegos and set up a military dictatorship.

The government immediately decreed a "state of emergency" and suspended whatever civil rights were still permitted. Official censorship kept secret the details of the assassination. It was reported, however, that Delgado Chalbaud was shot down as he left his home for his office this morning.

BEVIN REJECTS SOVIET BID FOR 4-POWER TALK ON REICH

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today rejected the Soviet proposal for a Big Four foreign ministers conference on Germany.

Bevin also rejected a proposal by Harold Davis, a Labor member of Parliament that Britain take the initiative in starting talks with the Soviet Union, regardless of the policies of the United States and France.

Bevin made his first official comment on the Soviet note requesting a four-power conference in a statement to the House of Commons.

Superforts Fire-Bombs 3 Korea Towns

MacArthur's Superforts dropped another 500,000 pounds of fire bombs on three Korean towns yesterday. They were Namsi, 12 miles north of Chongju on the west coast; Sakchu, five miles south of the Yalu River; and Chosan, two miles south of the river.

MacArthur spokesmen reported slight gains along the 250-mile North Korean front yesterday, as icy winter gripped the peninsula.

In the extreme northeast, however tank-led Korean troops moved across the Orangchon River north of Myongchon, and attacked the Rhee First Corps under a cover of a swirling snowstorm. The Koreans appeared to have established a bridgehead south of the river.

The 5th Marine Regiment reported that "guerrillas" attacked a convoy 17 miles south of the Chosin Reservoir, knocking out four jeeps before withdrawing.

MacArthur troops reached the Fusen reservoir and the walls of Yongbyon in the hills seven miles beyond the Chongchon River. Marines reached a point four miles from the Chosin Reservoir.

Gov't Cuts Aluminum Use, Sees Layoffs, Price Hikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—The government today ordered a 35 percent cut in civilian aluminum production, effective Jan. 1, to assure enough of the critical metal for armaments in the coming year.

It was the first major home-front production cutback since the Korean war began. National Production Administrator William H. Harrison warned it may cause unemployment and higher prices next year.

The order will affect a multitude of industries turning out consumer goods, such as furniture, automobiles, toys, radio and television sets, electrical equipment, and machinery. Even pots and pans will be hit.

An immediate truce in the China-Korea crisis "to afford time for conferences and negotiations between the UN and People's China" was urged upon the U. S. representatives at Lake Success by the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The peace group, composed of leading Americans, is headed by Thomas Mann, Nobel prize winner, and Bishop W. J. Walls, AME Zion Church leader, member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches.

They wired Ambassador Warren Austin, head of the American UN delegation, contending "there is still time to avert World War III," and called attention to their recent statement of policy on the world crisis.

The statement of the group, whose executive chairman is Prof. Roney J. Hayhurst, University of Chicago rejected "preventive war" and the "armed truce" as solutions to international differences today.

It called instead for negotiations between America and the Soviet Union "aimed at honorable and genuine settlement of the major outstanding disputes."

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

The telegram to Austin declared:

"The world watches with great anxiety the deliberations of the United Nations on the China-Korea crisis. We urge immediate truce to permit time for conference and negotiation between representatives of the United Nations and the People's Republic of China, to the end of achieving a peaceful settlement of Eastern Asiatic issues, including problems

of Korea and Formosa.

"There is still time to avert World War III. Every effort for peaceful settlement should be vigorously pursued. No difference between nations can be so great that mutual annihilation is the only answer. In a statement issued today, our committee proposes peaceful alternatives to present world crisis, and reaffirms its deep faith that an enduring peace can be won and maintained with justice."

The statement of policy declared that the world today "is on the move toward two goals." One, it said, is the goal of "self-determination for colonial peoples, who seek national democratic independence as did the Americans and Europeans long ago," and who wish to "industrialize their technology."

The other goal "is that of world order, some form of world government under law, with peace and justice for all nations."

The policy statement said the atmosphere of peace and democracy will depend largely upon the foreign policies of the great nations, "especially that of our own government."

PEACE POSSIBLE

"We reaffirm," the leading figures said, "that the peaceful coexistence of nations having divergent social and economic systems is possible and imperative."

They said the policy of "preventive war—seriously advanced by individual government leaders" means "global war—now." The policy of "armed truce," representing the current stated position of our government "threatens global war—later."

They said the UN "will be immeasurably strengthened" by immediately seating representatives of the People's Republic of China. "We regard this as a prerequisite for a general peaceful settlement in Asia."

They opposed U. S. "unilateral policy" as shown in Formosa.

The statement of policy said that though its members "are not in complete agreement on the use of military intervention by the United Nations in Korea" they are all united "on the all-important principle that peace can be won and maintained with justice through persistent work with peaceful alternatives, such as those proposed in the Committee's program."

They urged, "to avert another Korea," that mediation and negotiation be adopted at "resolving disputes without resort to arms."

They support the appeal of the

International Red Cross to outlaw all atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction. "Plans for general disarmament of conventional military establishments and weapons should be pursued vigorously by the UN until agreement is reached," they declared.

Other proposals include "An American-Soviet settlement" of differences, and the "vigorous promotion of a 10 to 15 billion dollar peace program of economic development through the UN for the immediate benefit of the economically undeveloped countries and the long term benefit of the entire world."

The statement warned of "grave danger" if the present drive to America. "In the McCarran Internal Security Act we see the greatest threat to our civil liberties, it was declared.

Other leading figures of the peace group include:

As co-chairmen: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president, National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, U. S. A.; and Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago.

Among the vice chairmen are Dr. Albert Palmer, former moderator, Congregational-Christian Churches of America, Altadena, Calif., and Rev. Franklin L. Sheeder, executive secretary, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

Gov. Williams Back in Lead In Michigan

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (UP).—Gov. C. Mennen Williams jumps back into the lead in the hectic race for governor today on the basis of new Macomb County totals.

With the correction, Williams took a 607-vote edge over former Gov. Harry F. Kelly.

The new state totals, with only seven counties still to report official canvasses, gave:

Kelly, 834,583; Williams, 953,190.

The corrected totals in Macomb County gave Williams 23,577 votes to 18,347 for Kelly. Previously, the announced vote was 18,730 for Kelly and 23,079 for Williams.

POINT OF ORDER

'Non Grata'

By Alan Max

The World Peace Congress has been forced to give up plans for its sessions in Sheffield, England.

Not that the Labor Government has banned the gathering. "We would have no right to do that," says Prime Minister Attlee in the tradition of Anglo-Saxon liberties. All they have done is to ban the delegates.

The Labor Government would not dream of interfering with a peace conference so long as there were no conferees. Like our own government, it has no objection to peace leaflets so long as they don't contain any words. And you can make a peace speech anywhere and any time in Britain so long as you are the only listener.

The Labor Government says the barred peace delegates were "non grata," which is Latin for "not pleasing." Can it be that what is really non grata to the Labor Government is the leptotilla fulviventris brachyptera, which is Latin for dove?



ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN

imprisonment of anti-Franco leaders in the United States and the recent initiative taken by the United States in lifting the United Nations diplomatic ban on Franco Spain.

"It has only been the systematic suppression of anti-Franco voices in the United States that has allowed the Truman Administration to hold out the hand of friendship

(Continued on Page 9)

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

**The Official Report of the
British Workers' Delegation
to the Soviet Union, 1950**

(Continued from yesterday)

We wish to state quite definitely after our experiences that the picture of the Soviet Union presented in most of the press in Britain is quite unlike the actual position.

To take one example, we hear a great deal about the iron curtain. But one of our delegates, Frank Key, was interviewed twice by telephone all the way from a Birmingham newspaper office to Moscow. Two delegates telephoned their wives in England from Moscow. There was not the slightest difficulty in arranging these telephone calls. We were able to walk about wherever we wanted and to talk

freely to anyone. Those of us who had brought our cameras used them wherever we wanted to.

The Masters

We were all invited to broadcast and most of us did so. Nobody even wanted to hear what

we intended to say beforehand—there was no blue-pencil or censorship. The very fact that our delegation could not possibly have been hand-picked and yet was given every facility for its visit shows the falseness of the iron-curtain story.

There is no doubt whatever

that the working class are the masters of the Soviet Union. The trade unions enjoy a responsibility and power unknown in the capitalist world. You find examples proving this wherever you go. We found members of the Supreme Soviet working in factories, and at one place a

Supreme Court Judge. At the factories we went to we were introduced to the presidents of the Shop Committees: in some cases men, in others women. We were surprised to learn that a worker elected to this position was released from his job and paid the average of his previous earnings so that he could function effectively on behalf of the trade union.

A number of our delegates were in a similar position in their own factories in Britain, but they had to perform their union duties in their spare time. They were envious of the

(Continued on Page 10)

We Saw Freedom In Practice There

Ford Plans New Layoffs as It Moves Plants Elsewhere

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 13.—The Ford Motor Co. has begun the decentralization of its giant Rouge plant which will mean some 30,000 Rouge workers will lose their jobs. This is the real reason why layoffs are now taking place and not the deliberate lie the company is peddling that it's a "steel shortage caused by a 'slowdown'" of Rolling Mill men.

The company makes 50 percent of its own steel and no steel allocation, as the company falsely claims in its attempt to blame the runaway layoffs on rolling mill workers.

If there was any steel shortage, the simple answer would be to put on more workers to produce more steel, but the company proceeds in its anti-union game to lay off some 14,000 workers.

In fact, Washington sources have stated that the Ford Motor Co. can get all steel it wants for auto production. This was told to Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 when he recently met with an aide of W. Stuart Symington, national defense coordinator.

When this fact became known, ex-FBI chief, John S. Bugas, vice president of the company, then began blaming rolling mill workers for the "steel shortage."

SHIFT TO OTHER CITIES

Meanwhile the new plants of Ford in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland are rapidly being switched to war production. The Buffalo plant will take away most of the work in the Press Steel building, where layoffs already taking place. The Motor Building will see much of its work going to Cincinnati and Cleveland and some going to the aircraft building in Rouge, but with many workers getting shoved out in the reshuffle.

The Cold Heading Building, it is reported will be eliminated at the Rouge, unless the union is on its toes.

Instead of making the fight that of saving the jobs of 30,000 work-

ers who will be squeezed out by the runaway moves of the company, the Stellato leadership never mentions the runaway shop, but talks of putting Rolling Mill work on seven days.

Nothing is said by Stellato of

SPECIAL 5-WEEK COURSES AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL

A special late fall program of five-session courses beginning the week of Nov. 20, was announced yesterday by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

This short-term program, which will be completed before Christmas, is designed especially for those who were election campaign workers and others who were unable to register for regular fall courses which began last month, according to Doxey A. Wilkerson, director of faculty and curriculum.

Courses and teachers included in the late fall program are: U. S. War Economy with Victor Perlo; Culture of the Negro People, with Gwendolyn Bennett; The Puerto Rican Fight for Freedom, with Theodore Bassett; Marxist Revolution in Philosophy, with Howard Selsam; United Front for Democracy and Peace with David Goldway.

Also: White Chauvinism, with John Pittman; Marxism, the Artist, and the Arts with Sidney Finkelstein; Psychoanalysis: Ideology of Reaction with Harry Martel and guests; The Left Wing in the U. S. Labor Movement, with Philip Foner and Korea, China and the B. Russell (D-Ga) for the key post.

the refusal of the company to pay time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work.

This is what the pro-company "impartial" umpire Shulman ruled recently and was the reason the Rolling Mill workers struck for five days, fighting both the company and Stellato, who had ordered them back to work and refused to back their demands for premium time for Saturday and Sunday.

Far East, with Leonard Leader. Classes meet for 90 minutes once per week (Monday through Friday) in the early or late evening. The fee is \$3.50 per course, with a special rate of \$3 for students already enrolled in other courses.

Registration for these new five-session courses is now going on at the Jefferson School, Sixth Avenue at 16th St.

A CORRECTION

Through an error in hurriedly transcribing my notes on the interview with Rep. Vito Marcantonio which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker, the Congressman's characterization of his opponent as "funkey" was incorrectly quoted as "donkey." The correct quote should read: "That funkey — forget it, Joe, he's a dead duck already."

MICHAEL SINGER.

Dixiecrat to Head Demos in Senate

WASHINGTON (UP).—Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said today he is "not interested" in becoming Senate Democratic leader but will back Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) for the key post.

The company is seeking a court writ to prevent the union from interfering with dies shipments.

The company makes parts for auto companies here. Recently the union leadership won substantial wage gains for its members. The plant chairman is a Negro worker, W. Pruitt.

Attlee

(Continued from Page 1)
THIS CONGRESS FROM BEING HELD OR TAKING SUCH MEASURES AGAINST THE ORGANIZERS OF THIS CONGRESS THAT WOULD FORCE THEM TO HOLD THE CONGRESS ELSEWHERE, OR WOULD RENDER IT INEFFECTIVE SHOULD IT AFTER ALL BE HELD IN LONDON." The document underlined the words in capital letters. (At the time the circular was sent London, rather than Sheffield, was being considered as the place for the Congress.—Editor.)

Attlee's headache was how to undermine the Congress, prevent it from convening in Britain, inasmuch as he had to act illegally, under British law. This is proved by the following paragraph. "Unfortunately," Attlee continues, "the British Home Office has no legal grounds for banning the Congress and therefore the Home Office cannot take the necessary measures in advance."

"The British Government has therefore to act on the assumption that the Congress will take place, and that it will be called the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace."

Attlee's document continues: "It has also been impossible to prevent invitations extended from London. The only result of non-admittance of a majority of foreign delegates to the congress would be an avalanche of telegrams."

The Prime Minister revealed the technique to be used: "The government's administrative measures are the following:

"Not one foreigner will be permitted to enter Britain to organize the congress. Ehrenburg and the other five Russians who have applied for entry visas to take part in Congress preparations have been refused. The French Communist Laffitte who came as a French citizen, does not require an entry visa. He was detained immediately on his arrival in Britain and deported back to France."

The document, it states, "was sent to British representatives accredited to all government-signatories of Atlantic Pact. Copies of the text have been set to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations for dispatch to British high commissions at Ottawa, as well as Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Athens and Ankara."

No Foot Brake?

TROY, N. Y. (UP).—The foot brake on the modern automobile may soon be a thing of the past. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute engineers have developed a magnetic fluid brake that eventually may displace the footbrake with a modern push button apparatus on the auto's steering wheel.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO. INC., 60 E. 13TH ST., NEW YORK 3, N. Y. TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7864. REENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER OCT 22, 1947, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK N. Y., UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(EXCEPT MANHATTAN, BRONX, CANADA AND FOREIGN)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 98.75 \$12.00
Daily Worker Only 3.00 5.75 10.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.00 57.50 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 3.25 6.50 12.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50

PICKETS BAR TOOLS FOR FORD, PACKARD

KEEP TRUCKS FROM MOVING DIES FROM STUCK METAL PLANT

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Hundreds of UAW-CIO stood solid before the gates of the American Metal plant here, preventing the taking out of dies for the Ford and Packard Motor Car Co. The strikers have been out almost 10 days, after the company fired a number of workers who sought to eat during relief periods.

Auto workers had won the right during the 10-minute relief period, to drink milk or eat candy. The company makes parts for auto companies here. Recently the union leadership won substantial wage gains for its members. The plant chairman is a Negro worker, W. Pruitt.

Conference Opens National Drive For Peace With China, Korea

By John Pittman

A drive for an immediate "cease-fire" in Korea to prevent the spread of war in Asia was launched here over the weekend. A national conference Saturday, organized by spokesmen for trade union, religious, civic and various peace groups urged organizations and individuals concerned with world peace to deluge the United Nations with messages calling for an armistice now. Delegate after delegate at the Brevoort Hotel meeting expressed the grave concern of the American people over the course of events in Korea, and their overwhelming desire for friendly, trade relations with China. The delegates then recommended additional steps in a campaign toward a peaceful settlement of the crisis, including:

• A national program of forums, discussions and conferences on the need for the recognition of the Chinese People's Republic and seating its representatives in the United Nations.

• Demonstrations for the Chinese delegates to the UN of the friendship of the American people. Message of welcome, greetings, flowers, and delegations were urged on all American organizations

been in struggle for freedom. In the course of this struggle they have changed many governments. They got rid of Chiang Kai-shek because he served the forces denying them freedom. "This government (the Mao government) satisfies them. They elected it of their own choosing," he said.

He charged that the policy of the United States government in supporting Chiang and denying recognition to Mao is alienating the Chinese people.

In his keynote address, Dr. Harry F. Ward reviewed the background of the present impasse of Washington policy towards the Asian peoples, analyzed the consequences of enlarging the Korea situation into a war with China, and sug-

gested people to act as the Chinese people are acting today, he asked.

The conference was initiated by a group of prominent American clergymen, educators, scientists, labor leaders and civic workers. The sponsors included The Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) of Utah; Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist of Cornell University, who worked on the first atomic bomb; Rev. William B. Spofford, editor of *The Witness*; Rev. Ste-

"Bouquets for Peace China"—a flood of bouquets will greet the delegates of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations on their arrival in New York, it was decided Saturday by the Emergency Conference on World Peace and China.

Arrival of the delegates is expected this week. The precise time and place of their arrival could not be determined at this writing.

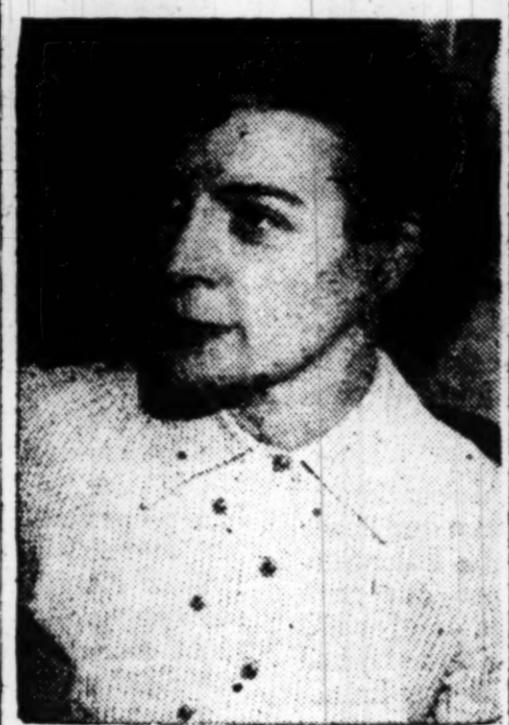
The delegation of nine consists of Wu Hsiu-chuan, special representative with the rank of Ambassador; Chiao Kuang-hua, adviser; Kung Pu-sheng, An Pung, Chen Chiao, Pu Shan, Chou Yen, Sun Piao, Wang Nai-ching.

gested aspects which "must be considered in a search for answers" to the question, "What can be done about it?"

"An armistice is the first thing," said Dr. Ward, "and all foreign troops should get out."

The withdrawal of Chinese troops would not be sufficient, in his opinion, even though the UN and Washington continued to give assurances that they would respect the Chinese share in the hydroelectric plant in Northern Korea, and would only bomb half the bridges crossing the border, leaving the other half intact!

This idea received rough treatment from Dr. Ward. He drew a parallel with the situation of Windsor, Ontario, and Michigan cities in the event of the occupation of Canada by a hostile army. Would not the very presence of such an army on the borders of the United States compel the Amer-



DR. CLEMENTINE J. PALONE
Addressed Parley

phen H. Frtichman of the First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles; Prof. Erwin Panofsky, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; Hugh Bryson, president, Marine Cooks & Stewards; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N.C.; Dr. E. Franklin Farzler, Ch. Dept. of Sociology, Howard University; Rabbi Henry J. Cohen, Galveston; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union, and others.

The conference sponsors will also sponsor the campaigns agreed upon by the delegates. An action committee was elected to direct the work.

'MEDIAN' MONTHLY RENT \$91 FOR VACANT APARTMENTS

The overall vacancy rate for dwelling units in New York City was 0.8 percent during the month of January, 1950, according to a housing survey by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In normal times, a vacancy rate of less than three percent was considered an emergency situation.

Some 75 percent of all units in the area were tenant-occupied, while 21.5 percent were owner occupied and 1.6 were rent free,

UE Leaders Okay Pact At Westinghouse

At a meeting of the United Electrical Workers, Westinghouse Conference Board just concluded, representatives of 21 plants and approximately 20,000 Westinghouse workers, unanimously approved the contract with the Westinghouse Corp. on which negotiations were concluded Nov. 4. The contract now goes to locals for ratification.

International Representative Edward Matthews, secretary of the UE Westinghouse Conference Board, refused to the meeting on the contract and the results of the negotiations.

"The major fight that the union had with the Westinghouse Corp." stated Matthews, "since it has engineered the split by bringing in the IUE company-union, has been to save all the gains and protections of the national UE Westinghouse contract that has been in existence for years. Despite the outright sell-out of the IUE to the Westinghouse company on the contract and on pensions and insurance, UE was able to save almost all of the essential gains and protections of the old UE contract.

"The efforts of the Westinghouse Corp. to destroy the seniority provisions, provisions dealing with safeguards of wage rates and earnings of incentive workers, provisions dealing with the work week and overtime, have been defeated by UE.

"The contract runs for one year. The wage settlement with Westinghouse provides for a 11-cent an hour wage increase 1 cent of which is to be used for the adjustment of inequities in certain jobs and classifications. The general wage increase is effective Sept. 18, 1950, with a wage opener in five months.

"UE refused to sign the pension and insurance agreement with Westinghouse, which was signed by the IUE (CIO) because the pension and insurance plan of

favored by the Westinghouse Company, although in some respects superior to what Westinghouse is providing for its employees now, is inferior to the settlement made by this union with GE and Westinghouse Airbrake. And also because this pension and insurance agreement deprives Westinghouse employees of some benefits that they had under the old insurance and pension plans of the company.

"The union, however, advised the company that it would not object to the company's putting the pension plan into effect and will not object to their seeking the approval of the Internal Revenue Dept. for this pension plan. The union also advised the company that it would not object to the company's offering the insurance and hospitalization plan to the employees."

Special . . . Post - Election COURSES at the Jefferson School

5 Sessions Each

- U. S. War Economy
- The Culture of the Negro People
- The Puerto Rican Fight for Freedom
- The Marxist Revolution in Philosophy
- The United Front for Democracy and Peace
- White Chauvinism
- Marxism, the Artist and the Art
- Psycho-Analysis: Ideology of Reaction
- The left wing in the U. S. Labor Movement
- Korea, China and the Far East

Beginning November 20
Registration Now Going On

FEE \$3.50 each course

\$3.00 for students presently enrolled

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 6th Ave., NYC—WA 9-1600

Thanksgiving Eve:

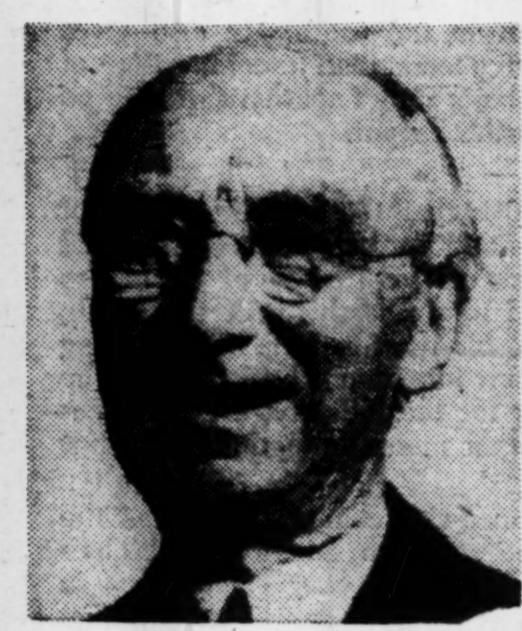
HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Wed.
NOV. 22
8:30

A pumpkin-full of Thanksgiving fun and Hootenanny songs with Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Martha Schlamm, Brownie McGhee, Betty Ancona, Rector Bailey and Joe Jaffe. Dancing to Rector Bailey and orchestra.

Tickets in advance \$1.00 available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop, Frederick Douglass Bookshop, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's Music Shop, and People's Artists, 108 East 14th St. OR 7-4818.

Penthouse
13
Astor Pl.



DR. WARD
Conference Keynoter

and individuals who want peace a flood of "Bouquets for Peace With China" was recommended.

• A nationwide public opinion poll for a period of a week, about the second week in December, to demonstrate the desires of the American people for peaceful solution of the war crisis in Korea and U. S. relations with Korea.

Highlighting the conference were reports of peace sentiment from various sections of the country, and addresses by a number of religious, labor and Negro leaders, and by observers and travelers in the Far East. These included Dr. Lucius Porter, Beloit, Wis., retired Congregational Missionary and Professor at Yenching University in China; Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, Palisades, N. J.; Dr. Clementine Paolone, Chairman, American Women for Peace; Bernard Lucas, chairman Chicago Labor Congress for Peace; John Flowers, Marine Cooks & Stewards, San Francisco; William Kerner, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; San Francisco; Mrs. Idell Umble, chairman, Chicago Women for Peace; Hugh Deane, staff member of the New York Compass and correspondent in the Far East for ten years; Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson, author who visited China last year; Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Harlem Trade-Union Council.

Dr. Porter, born and educated in China, reviewed Chinese history and appraised the Mao Tse-tung government in the light of his close association with the Chinese people.

"You cannot monkey with the Chinese people," he asserted, declaring that the Mao government is their government, "not a so-called Chinese people's government," but the real government fought for, established and supported by the Chinese people.

For hundreds of years, Dr. Porter explained, the Chinese people have

Coal Prices Cut in China

PEKING, Nov. 12.—The Ministry of the Fuel Industry has announced that the price of coal produced in the State-owned collieries south of the Great Wall will be reduced as a result of the lowering of costs. Coal prices in North China are reduced by 24.24 and 21.53 percent respectively.

Apart from the benefit that this reduction in prices means to private householders, it will have a stimulating effect on industrial reconstruction south of the Great

Of Things to Come -----

Right to Choose Your Friends

By John Pittman

IT IS A LONG TIME, four score and seven years ago, since Abraham Lincoln exhorted the people of the United States to resolve "that these honored dead shall not have died in vain." A long, long time! Long enough for the cause of the Gettysburg dead to be dishonored and for a government of the United States, 87 years later, to make a white man's right to work dependent on his negative answer to the question: "Have you Negro friends who come to your home?" And a Negro's right to work dependent on his negative answer to the question: "Do you have white friends who visit you?"

Yes, such are the questions which test your "loyalty." Loyalty to what and to whom? Certainly not to the democratic traditions of the American people. Not to the true interests of the American people. Not to their ideas of decency, nor to the dignity and fundamental rights of any individual American. What loyalty, therefore, is tested by such questions?

Obviously, loyalty racists. Loyalty to white chauvinism. Loyalty to the Jim Crow system of Negro oppression. Loyalty to the imperialist system of Wall Street—to the bankers, politicians and militarists of Washington who dream of ruling the world.

THIS ENTIRE PROGRAM of "loyalty investigations" and "loyalty checks," remember, was initiated by the federal government. But it has been handed down to the state and local governments. And it is rapidly becoming—with the aid of trade union misleaders—the policy of private industry.

It should be recalled, also, that this so-called "loyalty program" was foisted on the American people under the guise of "protecting them from spies and agents of foreign powers." Whereas in practice, it has tried to strip from the American people the protection of militant trade unions and people's organizations, and has subjected them to the stoolpigeons and informers of the real foreign power—Wall Street finance capital.

And, of course, in the hierarchy of "loyalty purges," Negroes stand at the top. In this category of U.S. citizens, at least, they have reached not only equal status, but first place! For "loyalty" is today the pretext behind which white chauvinism plies its axe.

NEGRO MIS-LEADERS, like Willard Townsend of the CIO, A. Philip Randolph of the Porters' Brotherhood, Roy Wilkins and Closter B. Current of the NAACP, by joining the anti-Communist pack and attempting to impose the loyalty program on the entire Negro people, bear direct responsibility for every case of a Negro worker deprived of his livelihood on the pretense of "disloyalty."

Last week in San Francisco, 23 members of the crew of the Lurline were dismissed. They included the most outspoken champions of the economic rights of seamen. Next month, when the "screening program" really goes into effect, Marine Cooks & Stewards leaders fear an attempt will be made to oust about 3,000 members of that union, that is, half the membership. And who are these members? Mainly Negroes, Spanish and Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and militant whites.

Under this program, lily-white trade union bureaucrats don't need "Caucasian only" clauses. Employers don't need to fear federal, state or local fair employment practice measures. Merely to raise the cry of "Communist" is sufficient. It is the heyday of sneaking and cowardly racists.

Thus it is that a Negro trade union leader who helped win gains for both Negro and white workers is summarily dismissed; a Negro married to a white woman is fired; a Negro who warned a bigot official in his union not to call him "n---r" is laid off; and the New York State Commission Against Discrimination announces that it is "entirely lawful" for any employer to conduct a "loyalty check." Even such hard-won and grudgingly-applied protection has been undermined.

Is there a remedy? Yes, it begins in the trade unions and the people's organizations. If the membership hold firm and fight this device, they can force both employers and trade union bureaucrats to disregard and nullify it. This is the first step towards compelling the local, state and federal governments to abandon it. The nemesis of the "blacklist" is Negro-white unity.

VIRGIL



By Lem Kleis

World of Labor

By George Morris

Mill Owner Stanton Turns Very 'Liberal'

IT MAY SEEM IRONIC that Seabury Stanton, of New Bedford, Mass., leading spokesman of northern textile manufacturers, should ask for legislation setting the minimum wage in the industry at 1.06½ an hour and that he should feel sorry for the fact that only 36 percent of the country's textile workers are in unions. He says so, nevertheless, in a lengthy statement to the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

A closer look into Stanton's statement should, however, prove the old adage that everything that glitters isn't gold. Stanton voices the traditional complaint of the northern manufacturers. Their mills are mostly unionized, but, he notes, more than 80 percent of those in the South are not. He claims a big wage differential favors the southern mill-owners.

The northern workers, he complains, hang on to old traditions and refuse to tend too many machines, while southern workers are not "handicapped" by such mentality. Productivity, therefore, is higher in the south. He also gives the opinions of engineers that a comparison of mills on an equal basis shows southern quality no worse than the north's output.



Letters from Readers

A Letter to Trygve Lie

Roxbury, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter to United Nations Secretary General T. Lie sent Nov. 4, 1950 by the Minute Women for Peace.

"Dear Mr. Lie:

"On Oct. 24 a delegation of the American Women for Peace made a pilgrimage to Lake Success to demonstrate our faith that a peaceful solution of world problems is possible if the United Nations acts within the framework of its original principles.

"One thousand of us were refused admission. Even our delegation of 10 who had an appointment with the Indian

representatives was not permitted to keep its engagement. The explanation received from the guards was that the United Nations was closed for the day, though in all our previous phone conversations we were not told this.

"Mr. Lie, we bitterly protest this unfair treatment, so lacking in dignity and honesty. We had pinned all our hopes for a just and lasting peace on the United Nations as a common meeting ground for all voices to be heard. Such a reception has filled us with apprehension. We seek your counsel.

"Most sincerely,
BARBARA MUIR,
ELIZABETH MCKENNA,
Minute Women for Peace."

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR says Mayor Impellitteri doesn't have to "give up one inch of his independence" because he "has on his team" such an "eminent American" as James A. Farley, the "foremost statesman in the Democratic Party," who has "no personal axes to grind." And Walter Winchell explains the beauties of our "foreign" aid program: "There are 13,000 Americans living in Paris—most of them off the Marshall Plan."

THE NEWS' John O'Donnell says that "McCarthy is all set to return to his war against subversion in the government."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE decides that democracy won a big victory in the "characteristic way" in which Britain blocked the World Peace Congress without openly barring it. The Trib knows, even if it would hardly say so, that His Majesty's Gutless government didn't dare the British people's desire for peace by banning the Congress, thus cowardly plotted what the Trib boastfully calls a "series of delays and harassments."

THE COMPASS' Robert P. Martin writes from North Korea: "As many American soldiers are now discovering—and paying for the discovery in blood—one of the costliest mistakes in war is to underestimate an enemy's recuperative powers." He charges that the MacArthur high com-

mand permitted "politics to govern military planning." Headline for the story: "GIs in N. Korea Paying for MacArthur's Errors."

THE TIMES' Lindsay Parrott reveals that war correspondents who questioned when MacArthur men "minimized the extent of the guerrilla movement" were warned that they "were encouraging the enemy." But, says Parrott, "now it has become apparent, however, the guerrilla movements were strong enough to hold in the southern sections of Korea one U. S. and one Republican (Rhee) division plus other contingents . . ." Editorially the Times is besides itself over the Chinese decision to dismiss Truman intervention in Formosa at the UN. "Arrogance, ineptitude"; "boorishness"; "plain ignorance"; "patent mendacity," splutters the Times.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICA'S George E. Sokolsky starts his column with the phrase "Now that Soviet China is making war on us . . ." Must excite the envy of lesser columnists who need at least a paragraph for that kind of lying.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM tries hard to sell Taft's victory as a vindication of the Taft-Hartley law, instead of as evidence of the workers' disgust with the Democrats. Obviously the Telly never heard of the frying pan and the fire.—R. F.

THE RESULT is that the southern mills get the gravy of orders and northern mills operate full blast only in periods of war. In view of the failure of unions to make much headway in the south, sighs Mr. Stanton, his remedy is a law enacting the present northern minimum of \$1.06½ as the national minimum for the industry. He estimates the present minimum in southern mills at about 94 cents.

Stanton took an awful chance. I can see the new Congress, the southern Senators and Congressmen especially, falling over each other to introduce the bill to help the northern manufacturers take business away from those who pay Dixiecrat campaign expenses. The proposal is not a serious one. The real object back of it is to pit northern and southern workers against each other.

The truth is, as Stanton knows, that most southern mills, especially the large chains, are owned by northern interests. Moreover, a recent Labor Department wage survey showed that the differentials in wage scales is really not as much as Stanton claims in most textile crafts—not so much due to southern generosity as to the impotence of the CIO's textile union where it is organized.

Stanton's proposal, having in view negotiations for a new contract next Spring, is simply an effort to shift the attention of the workers away from getting SOMETHING RIGHT NOW in the form of a raise, and turn them toward some foggy longer-range legislative objective.

THE NORTHERN manufacturer defeats his own premise, however, when he goes into a lengthy analysis to show that, irrespective of wages, the productivity per man-hour is much higher in the South than in the North. He doesn't blame the union for this. On the contrary he says:

"The top management of the union is fully aware of the discrepancy in work assignments in New England as compared to the South, and has publicly approved the principle of full man-hour productivity a number of times."

He blames the workers of the north for resisting speedup despite the appeals of union leaders. On the other hand, he has high praise for the southern worker for "being more flexible" in his thinking and being "less bound by custom, habit and prejudice." He says that "unless and until" northern workers agree to a greater speedup the textile industry will remain in its sorry situation.

So Stanton appeals to the Senate committee "to guide public opinion" along lines that would spur the northern textile workers to tend more looms. If Stanton really takes this "remedy" seriously he is kidding himself. He knows that the southerners can also step up speedup.

There is only one way to achieve the equalization Stanton professes to favor, and that is by unionization of the south and control of the speedup both north and south by a national million-strong union. But that objective will not be reached under the leadership of the chairwarmers who now run the Textile Union of the CIO. This is again proven by the fact that at this moment, with the industry working full blast, there is not even talk of another organizing drive.

COMING: Four Score and Seven Years Later . . . By Milton Howard . . . in the weekend Worker



by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Better World

I Visit Washington—and Then Ellis Island

LAST WEEK I HAD TWO oppressing contrasting experiences—a few hours visit to Washington to attend the 33rd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Soviet Embassy and a few days later a visit to Ellis Island's McCarran Concentration Camp, where 17 American workers are confined in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

I went to Ellis Island to see Claudia Jones, my dear friend and closest co-worker and was able also to see Betty Gannett, Rose Nelson, Ferdinand Smith, and others. A one-hour visit is fleeting, but fruit for long, bitter thoughts. They were much interested in my earlier experience of the week, which I tried to describe in detail.

In former years the Embassy's Nov. 7th party was gladly attended by the high and mighty of Washington, especially at the time the hopes of civilization were pinned on the banners of the Red Army (as Gen. MacArthur was forced to say during World War II).

But this is now all past to capitalist America—millions of lives lost, the 80,000 towns and villages destroyed, the 98,000 collective farms laid in ruins, the 180,000,000 farm livestock wiped out, the plants, schools, libraries, hospitals, railroads, destroyed. The magnificent peaceful reconstruction efforts of five years, the prodigious will of a united and free people to not only rebuild their ravaged country but to continue to expand their creative and fruitful Socialist society—the age-old dream of mankind, is today vilified in capitalist America.

But workers all over the world and plenty here in the U.S.A. as well, rejoice that Socialism exists, has flourished and now grows among new millions in other lands. They are happy to celebrate its birth, 33 years ago, which many of us well remember.

SO THE HIGH AND MIGHTY covered the diplomatic amenities by attending Mr. Malik's party at the United Nations in New York City a few days before and sent their polite regrets and a few underlings on Nov. 7 to the Embassy party. But nobody missed them, I'm sure.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky and the Ambassador Panushkin stood at the head of the great staircase and shook hands with fine Americans like Paul Robeson and his family, who represent the other America—of the people, of peace, of labor.

I felt very proud to be escorted by William Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress, and Pettis Perry of the Communist Party's Negro Commission. I'm sure the FBI was lurking somewhere around, possibly among the photographers, who snapped pictures of everyone who was honored to meet Mr. Vishinsky.

The embassy is large and beautiful. It was bought years ago by the Czarist government from George Pullman, the railroad car magnate. After the Czar was overthrown his defunct ambassador stayed on for a few years, as long as he could lay hands on the funds to do so. Finally it was closed, until the Soviet Government reopened it, after diplomatic relations were resumed. There is a great painting by F. Shurpin, called "Morning of Our Homeland," with Stalin in a white non-military suit, with tractors, railroads, factories, electric wires, and rich, purple flowering land as a background. There is a big picture of Lenin and beautiful oil paintings of Soviet scenes.

IN HONOR OF THIS great national holiday the Russians wore their uniforms. They explained what their medals represented in a most friendly manner—Stalingrad, Sevastopol—heroic places we have all read about. I heard a young Russian officer trying to explain to a young American officer, as they approached the bar for a drink, what the occasion meant. He said: "It's like your fourth of July—only different."

The other America—which we want the world to know about—is of the people who are not warmongers, who want peace, who believe in the rights of labor, of national minorities, in civil liberties, who are not white supremacists, who are not afraid of the co-existence of Socialism in the world, who welcome it, in fact, and who are not afraid but glad to greet the land of Socialism. This other America was there. They represent the real democratic traditions, the militant labor history, the great contributions of the foreign-born and of the Negro people to the struggle for freedom in this country. And it is the other America of the people, who sits on Ellis Island today.

CLAUDIA JONES WAS to have gone with me to the Embassy celebration. When I explained why she was not there, they said: "We understand. We know about it!" I felt ashamed for my own country that such things can happen here. It is 30 years since I used to visit Ellis Island regularly, after the Palmer raids. Families were torn apart then. Will it happen again? Is this our three decades of "progress" in capitalist America? The Statue of Liberty looks far out to sea. She has no answer. We must do the answering.

You can write to the Ellis Island political prisoners. Please do so—you can also write to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath and tell them what you think about an American concentration camp in N.Y., demanding the freedom of these American workers. They are not "aliens" to us. They are flesh and blood of the American working class. This is their country.

Tuna Workers Win 10c-20c Pay Hike

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (FP).—The tuna industry in this "tuna capital of the world" is humming again after a 6½-week strike by the AFL Cannery Workers Union.

Canners which had pleaded poverty during the negotiations which led to the strike finally decided they could afford wage increases ranging from 10 cents to 20 cents an hour, a third week vacation after 19 years of employment and boosts retroactive to the period between July 1 and start of the strike, Sept. 16. New

The Reason for Ford's Layoffs

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 13.—The Ford Motor Co. has begun the decentralization of its giant Rouge plant which will mean some 30,000 Rouge workers will lose their jobs. This is the real reason why layoffs are now taking place and not the deliberate lie the company is peddling that it's a "steel shortage caused by a slowdown" of Rolling Mill men.

The company makes 50 percent of its own steel and no steel allocation, as the company falsely claims in its attempt to blame the runaway layoffs on rolling mill workers.

If there was any steel shortage, the simple answer would be to put on more workers to produce more steel, but the company proceeds in its anti-union game to lay off some 14,000 workers.

In fact, Washington sources have stated that the Ford Motor Co. can get all steel it wants for auto production. This was told to Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 when he recently met with an aide of W. Stuart Symington, national defense coordinator.

When this fact became known, ex-FBI chief, John S. Bugas, vice president of the company, then began blaming rolling mill workers for the "steel shortage."

Meanwhile the new plants of Ford in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland are rapidly being switched to war production. The Buffalo plant will take away most of the work in the Press Steel building, where layoffs already taking place. The Motor Building will see much of its work going to Cincinnati and Cleveland and some going to the aircraft building in Rouge, but with many workers getting shoved out in the reshuffle.

The Cold Heading Building, it is reported will be eliminated at the Rouge, unless the union is on its toes.

Instead of making the fight that of saving the jobs of 30,000 workers who will be squeezed out by the runaway moves of the company, the Stellato leadership never mentions the runaway shop, but talks of putting Rolling Mill work on seven days.

Nothing is said by Stellato of the refusal of the company to pay time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work.

This is what the pro-company "impartial" umpire Shulman ruled recently and was the reason the Rolling Mill workers struck for five days, fighting both the company and Stellato, who had ordered them back to work and refused to back their demands for premium time for Saturday and Sunday.



Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

Brazilian efforts to ensure home control of industries and resources were sabotaged by the country's own government after World War II. Foreign banking, for example, was restricted for a time on the proper grounds that it "does not involve substantial capital imports but operates largely within Brazilian capital and remittance of profits abroad."

The Brazilian constitutions of 1934 and 1937 "envisioned the progressive elimination of foreign banking and in April, 1941, a law was enacted providing for elimination of all foreign banks within five years." This trend, however, was reversed by the Constitution of 1946 which removed all restrictions. "Since 1946 the National

SPECIAL 5-WEEK COURSES AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL

A special late fall program of five-session courses beginning the week of Nov. 20, was announced yesterday by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

This short-term program, which will be completed before Christmas, "is designed especially for those who were election campaign workers and others who were unable to register for regular fall courses which began last month," according to Dokey A. Wilkerson, director of faculty and curriculum.

Courses and teachers included in the late fall program are: U. S. War Economy with Victor Perlo; Culture of the Negro People, with Gwendolyn Bennett; The Puerto Rican Fight for Freedom, with Theodore Bassett; Marxist Revolution in Philosophy, with Howard Selsam; United Front for Democracy and Peace with David Goldway.

Also: White Chauvinism, with John Pittman; Marxism, the Artist, and the Arts with Sidney Finkelstein; Psychoanalysis: Ideology of Reaction with Harry Martel and guests; The Left Wing in the U. S. Labor Movement, with Philip Foner and Korea, China and the Far East, with Leonard Leader.

Classes meet for 90 minutes once per week (Monday through Friday) in the early or late evening. The fee is \$3.50 per course, with a special rate of 3\$ for students already enrolled in other courses. Registration for these new five-session courses is now going on at the Jefferson School, Sixth Avenue at 16th St.

Birds Solve Ap't Crisis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP).—The Smithsonian institution reported today that an "extremely sociable and sedentary" South African bird builds "apartment house" nests that sometimes get so large they crash of their own weight.

A report by Dr. Herbert Friedmann, National Museum curator of birds, said the weaverbird of the arid western areas of South Africa sometimes put as many as 95 "efficiency units" in their nests. These communal "houses" occasionally measure as much as 25 feet in length, 15 feet in width and 10 feet in height, he said.

Friedmann said the nests are community products woven out of sticks and straw over a period of years. The flocks, he said, usually consist of 75 to 80 pairs. He said it appears that each "family" builds its own "apartment" in the nest, but that all pitch in to put a cooperative roof over their heads.

"In spite of the highly developed communal life it is highly probable there has been no breaking down of the family," Friedmann concludes. "Whether each male has one or several mates is, however unknown."

A CORRECTION

Through an error in hurriedly transcribing my notes on the interview with Rep. Vito Martonico which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker, the Congressman's characterization of his opponent as "funkey" was incorrectly quoted as "donkey." The correct quote should read: "That funkey — forget it, Joe, he's a dead duck already."

MICHAEL SINGER.

City Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Boston have established branches in Brazil and the operations of several European-owned banks have expanded.

WHILE THE constitutions of 1934 and 1937 reserved many rights for Brazilian nationals, the constitution of 1946 appears as a charter of rights for foreign investors as against Brazilians. For example, it junked laws which allowed only Brazilians to exploit the country's oil reserves, establish new power developments and engage in many types of mining. An instance of the damage which the 1946 constitution has done to Brazil's economy is the report's statement that "if all petroleum imported in 1947 had been refined domestically there would have been a saving in foreign exchange

of about \$20,000,000.

In fact, only a few of the safeguards won for Brazilians in the past now remain. Among those surviving is the law requiring foreign concerns to hire two-thirds Brazilian staffs, pay two-thirds of their payrolls to Brazilians, and pay Brazilians equal salaries for equal work as for foreigners.

As a result, the freedom of foreign capital to earn profits and remove them from the country has reduced the country's gold reserves by \$100,000,000 in 1947-48.

What's On?

Coming

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance at Manhattan Center, Thanksgiving Eve, \$4, tax included in advance. Tickets mailed on request. AL 5-6999-5961

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; **Secretary-Treas.**—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates — *Editor*
Milton Howard — *Associate Editor*
Alan Max — *Managing Editor*
Rob F. Hall — *Washington Editor*
Philip Bart — *General Manager*

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, November 14, 1950

Free Exchange of Ideas?

NOBODY LAUGHS when smooth-tongued Britshers and Washington diplomats arise in the United Nations to lecture how the world needs "freedom of information" and "exchange of ideas" to ease world tension.

All this is hypocrisy, as everyone knows that the gents making the speeches are in mortal fear of the very things they claim they want.

Thus, the British Government would not let Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of this paper, land in Britain to report the Sheffield Peace Conference.

And they effectively strangled effort of peace-seeking delegations from all over the world to talk about peace in England. They didn't ban the conference. That would be "undemocratic," the "Socialist" warmonger Attlee said. They permitted the conference, but banned the delegates. Simple, isn't it.

THE FACT IS that the rulers of the laughably named "free world" are cracking down everywhere on the very discussion of peace among men of goodwill.

The New York Times, for example, after keeping them in its desk drawers for more than a month, finally published a series of articles written from Moscow by its own correspondent, Harrison Salisbury. The reason?

These articles—written on the spot—proved that the Soviet Government is engaged in enormous peacetime projects, in beautifying the homes of its people, and in emphasizing peace to the Soviet people. No one talks war in the Soviet Union; no one wants it, and no one, he might have added, can profit from it as is the tragic case here.

Henry Luce's Time Magazine sternly rebuked the Times for printing these articles! The time for telling the truth about the Soviet Union "objectively" is past and finished with, snapped Luce's editors. The time for the Big Lie taken from Hitler about "Soviet aggression" is here, the editors confessed in effect.

The crude British crackdown on the Daily Worker's effort to report Europe's desire for peace, its effort to stifle even discussion by Americans with others seeking peace, show where the aggression is really coming from.

Watch Your Rent!

WATCH YOUR rent, folks!

Now that the rigged circus act of the two Wall Street parties is over, the hacks who were yapping all about "freedom" and "totalitarianism" are back at their MAIN JOB, which is to protect and increase the profits of the rich.

And that goes for the big property-owning interests who collect rents in New York State.

New York is going to get new rent regulations starting Dec. 1.

This is as a result of the fact that Gov. Dewey and the state legislature jointly slapped a new rent law on the state which is vaguely written to permit rent increases after the election IF THE PEOPLE STAND BY AND PERMIT IT TO HAPPEN.

Here in New York City, rent administrator McGoldrick will hold hearings Nov. 22 in the Central Commercial High School, East 42 St.

In announcing these hearings, McGoldrick did not inform the citizenry that new rent increases are planned under the Dewey-sponsored law.

It was Paul Ross, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor and head of the N. Y. Tenants Councils, who performed a great service to the tenants by warning that both Wall Street parties were in on the rent increase deal starting next month. A 15 percent rent steal is in the offing, Ross warned.

This warning should be heeded now by all tenants, tenant organizations, etc., in all neighborhoods, apartment houses, etc.

A tremendous tenants' movement up and down the state will show the GOP-Democratic and real estate profiteers that the people will not take new rent gouges lying down.

We urge that you prepare to defend yourself and your community by sending spokesmen to the Nov. 22 hearing in New York City, and that you find out when similar hearings will be held in the out-of-town communities.

—By Ellis



Wall Street's Stranglehold On Brazilian Economy

By Israel Epstein

(By Allied Labor News)

U. S., BRITISH and other foreign interests dominate key aspects of Brazilian economic life although Brazil has 45,000,000 people and its resources are as great as those of any other country in the world, a report prepared by the United Nations secretariat for the UN Economic and Social Council reveals.

The report, entitled Foreign Investments in Brazil, is part of a series entitled Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Latin America. Among the facts it cites are the following:

Brazil's largest steel works, the Volta Redonda plant nominally owned by the government, is heavily mortgaged to, and virtually controlled by the U. S. Export-Import Bank which made a loan of \$45,000,000 for its construction. Beside 4 percent interest on the loan and a government guarantee of its repayment, the report says,

the bank "received a first lien on the mill and the privilege of concurring in the selection of the managerial officers, the engineers, the contractors and in the purchase of materials." Similarly Brazil's largest privately-owned steel plant, Belgo-Mineira, which alone accounts for 59 percent of total privately-owned steel capacity, is still 48 percent under the control of French and Belgian investors who once owned it completely.

THE CANADIAN-U.S.-BRITISH

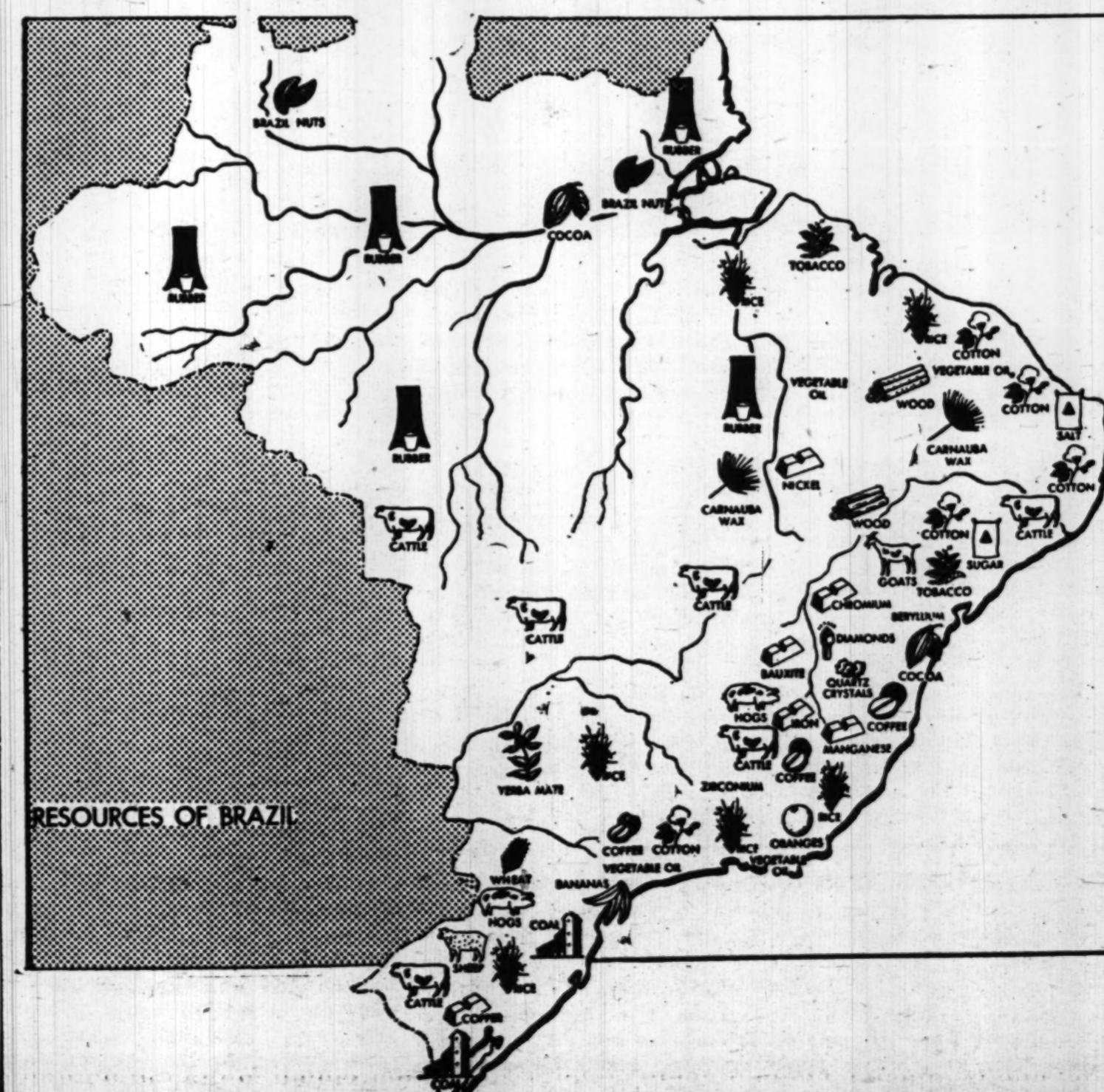
owned Brazilian Traction, Light Power Co. "is the largest utility enterprise in the country, supplying over 60 percent of the total power produced and about 75 percent of telephones in service; its operations include streetcar, gas and water services," the report says. "The American & Foreign Power Co. (U.S.) supplies about 30 percent of the electrical energy produced as well as telephone service. The International

Telephone & Telegraph Corp. (U.S.) supplies about 10 percent of the telephone service. Thus foreign investments account for about all the electricity generated and all the telephone service."

"Foreign capital, almost entirely British, controls 13 railway companies which account for about 24 percent of the total mileage," the report continues. "United States capital invested in Panair do Brasil (Brazilian air service) now retains a 48 percent interest in the company."

U. S. capital holds an important place in the Brazilian oil industry. "A subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has acquired a large tract of land in the state of Coas." Describing the building of government-owned refining facilities, the report notes that "a U. S. firm has been awarded the contract to construct this refinery."

The carefully written phrasing of the UN secretariat reveals how (Continued on Page 8)





by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Better World

I Visit Washington—and Then Ellis Island

LAST WEEK I HAD TWO odious contrasting experiences—a few hours visit to Washington to attend the 33rd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Soviet Embassy and a few days later a visit to Ellis Island's McCarran Concentration Camp, where 17 American workers are confined in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

I went to Ellis Island to see Claudia Jones, my dear friend and closest co-worker and was able also to see Betty Cannett, Rose Nelson, Ferdinand Smith, and others. A one-hour visit is fleeting, but fruit for long, bitter thoughts. They were much interested in my earlier experience of the week, which I tried to describe in detail.



In former years the Embassy's Nov. 7th party was gladly attended by the high and mighty of Washington, especially at the time the hopes of civilization were pinned on the banners of the Red Army (as Gen. MacArthur was forced to say during World War II). But this is now all past to capitalist America—millions of lives lost, the 80,000 towns and villages destroyed, the 98,000 collective farms laid in ruins, the 180,000,000 farm livestock wiped out, the plants, schools, libraries, hospitals, railroads, destroyed. The magnificent peaceful reconstruction efforts of five years, the prodigious will of a united and free people to not only rebuild their ravaged country but to continue to expand their creative and fruitful Socialist society—the age-old dream of mankind, is today vilified in capitalist America.

But workers all over the world and plenty here in the U.S.A. as well, rejoice that Socialism exists, has flourished and now grows among new millions in other lands. They are happy to celebrate its birth, 33 years ago, which many of us well remember.

SO THE HIGH AND MIGHTY covered the diplomatic amenities by attending Mr. Malik's party at the United Nations in New York City a few days before and sent their polite regrets and a few underlings on Nov. 7 to the Embassy party. But nobody missed them, I'm sure.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky and the Ambassador Panushkin stood at the head of the great staircase and shook hands with fine Americans like Paul Robeson and his family, who represent the other America—of the people, of peace, of labor.

I felt very proud to be escorted by William Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress, and Pettis Perry of the Communist Party's Negro Commission. I'm sure the FBI was lurking somewhere around, possibly among the photographers, who snapped pictures of everyone who was honored to meet Mr. Vishinsky.

The embassy is large and beautiful. It was bought years ago by the Czarist government from George Pullman, the railroad car magnate. After the Czar was overthrown his defunct ambassador stayed on for a few years, as long as he could lay hands on the funds to do so. Finally it was closed, until the Soviet Government reopened it, after diplomatic relations were resumed. There is a great painting by F. Shurpin, called "Morning of Our Homeland," with Stalin in a white non-military suit, with tractors, railroads, factories, electric wires, and rich, purple flowering land as a background. There is a big picture of Lenin and beautiful oil paintings of Soviet scenes.

IN HONOR OF THIS great national holiday the Russians wore their uniforms. They explained what their medals represented in a most friendly manner—Stalingrad, Sevastopol—heroic places we have all read about. I heard a young Russian officer trying to explain to a young American officer, as they approached the bar for a drink, what the occasion meant. He said: "It's like your fourth of July—only different."

The other America—which we want the world to know about—is of the people who are not warmongers, who want peace, who believe in the rights of labor, of national minorities, in civil liberties, who are not white supremacists, who are not afraid of the co-existence of Socialism in the world, who welcome it, in fact, and who are not afraid but glad to greet the land of Socialism. This other America was there. They represent the real democratic traditions, the militant labor history, the great contributions of the foreign-born and of the Negro people to the struggle for freedom in this country. And it is the other America of the people, who sits on Ellis Island today.

CLAUDIA JONES WAS to have gone with me to the Embassy celebration. When I explained why she was not there, they said: "We understand. We know about it!" I felt ashamed for my own country that such things can happen here. It is 30 years since I used to visit Ellis Island regularly, after the Palmer raids. Families were torn apart then. Will it happen again? Is this our three decades of "progress" in capitalist America? The Statue of Liberty looks far out to sea. She has no answer. We must do the answering.

You can write to the Ellis Island political prisoners. Please do so—you can also write to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath and tell them what you think about an American concentration camp in N. Y., demanding the freedom of these American workers. They are not "aliens" to us. They are flesh and blood of the American working class. This is their country.

Tuna Workers Win 10c-20c Pay Hike

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 13 (FP).—The tuna industry in this "tuna capital of the world" is humming again after a 6½-week strike by the AFL Cannery Workers Union.

Canneries which had pleaded poverty during the negotiations which led to the strike finally decided they could afford wage increases ranging from 10 cents to 20 cents an hour, a third week vacation after 10 years of employment and boosts retroactive to the period between July 1 and start of the strike, Sept. 18. New

A City of Beauty Arises From 900-Day Battle

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

LENINGRAD

When Peter the Great founded a new city and port on the banks of the Neva River, where it empties into the Gulf of Finland, St. Petersburg became Russia's frontier with Western Europe. Two hundred years later the city became famous not only for its beautiful palaces and parks but as the target of German intervention in 1918 and for the 900-day battle waged by the defenders of the city against the Nazi invasion of 1941.

Roaming through the city today you get a tremendous sense of the history written into the stone buildings and big squares of the city. This was where Soviet power was proclaimed in November, 1917. This was where Lenin and Stalin led the great revolution.

Originally named for its emperor-founder, today it is named for Lenin. He was the man who rose to answer a rhetorical question in 1917 put by a representative of bourgeois compromisers at a Congress of workers and peasants councils: Is there a party which is prepared to take power today? "There is such a party," Lenin said. The Bolshevik Party which he led won the majority support of the workers and farmers of Russia, represented in their Soviets (councils), and it was ready and able to establish a workers and farmers government and to build a socialist society.

Many years ago Lincoln Steffens came back from a visit to the Soviet Union and made his historic comment: "I have seen the future, and it works."

Leningrad today gives the world an object lesson on how this new social order works and why it is so successful. Hitler's hordes were sure they could make the people of Leningrad take the terrible road to calvary. Huge guns poured shells into old palaces and new workers apartment houses, schools, museums, libraries and hospitals. All railroad connections and roads connecting Leningrad with the rest of the Soviet Union were severed by the Nazis.

When we think of heroism we often have a picture of gallant men in great battles. There was plenty of that around Leningrad during the terrible winter of 1941-42. But if Leningrad is called a "hero city" by the Soviet people it is not only for the gallantry of its soldier defenders. Leningrad is the city where a starving populace built an ice highway across the frozen surface of Lake Ladoga. Life went on and the women and men of the city joined with the troops to fight the battle of

Leningrad. They rose as one in the face of suffering and privation which caused thousands to die of hunger and cold in addition to those felled by bombs and shells.

"Who else wants Petrograd?" (the city's name after the March, 1917 revolution and before Lenin's death), a Soviet sailor asks at the end of the old Russian movie "We Are From Kronstadt." Hitler wanted it, but the city was more than a thing of architectural beauty, a center of culture and art. Leningrad was people who knew why they fought. It was people who had transformed the seat of czarism to a citadel of socialism. And it was people who had themselves been transformed from the insulted, the injured, the despised, the poor, the exploited common people, to conscious masters of their own destinies. Such people made Leningrad a hero city.

HARD TO VISUALIZE

IT WAS HARD to visualize the war years on a visit to the city today. See this corner department store? Just a few short years ago it was a blockhouse, and so was that apartment house facing it. See those statues and monuments? Not long ago they were covered up and sandbagged to protect them against bombs and shells and bullets.

The wounds which disfigured Leningrad after Hitler's invasion have been healed. It's hard to find even the few scars that are left, a building, for example, which had been bombed to its very foundations near Smolny Institute. Where the Nazis created wasteland, you see new apartment houses today, you see a Victory Park, you see the construction of a subway for Leningrad.

You learn the reason why Leningrad rose again so quickly. You discover previous changes that made possible the later transformations of post-war rebuilding. There wasn't anybody making "cost-plus" a fixed rate of profit out of the defense of Leningrad. It was a socialist city. It once had a Stock Exchange, like New York, or Paris, or Frankfurt, or any other capitalist metropolis. Today you see the handsome building that was once the stock exchange and they found a good use for it, many years ago—they changed it into a naval museum.

You see many mansions in the central part of the city, which were once the homes of St. Petersburg aristocrats. The revolution changed all that. Now they are polyclinics for mothers and children, nurseries, kindergartens, trade union clubs.

Leningrad's beauty is enhanced by the Neva River with its handsome stone embank-

ment and its numerous branches which flow through the city. This makes it a city of canals and bridges, 500 bridges, and 200 miles of canals. There's a good looking bridge across the Fontanka canal. Near the bridge there once stood the Anichkov Palace, one of the sumptuous homes of the czars. Today it is the Palace of Pioneers, where thousands of Leningrad children put on dramatic performances, musical evenings, read, play games, paint, do art work and everything children can do for beneficial leisure time activity.

Lenin once wrote that the road to revolution is not as straight as the Nevsky Prospect. He was referring to the fact that the labor movement, and the party which is the vanguard of the working class, must often make detours, must be flexible in its tactics, must work in such a way as to win the majority of the people to its side. And, of course, he was contrasting this revolutionary road with the main street of the city, which is a wide, straight thoroughfare bisecting Leningrad. The taxi that took me from the Moscow Railway station to the Astoria Hotel along Nevsky Prospect gave me my first fast glimpses of the city.

I was able to see that Leningrad's streets were filled with throngs of people just like Moscow; that new street cars and shiny trolley buses, fast Pobeda taxis with a checker stripe around the middle, and heavy automobile traffic was also a feature of the Leningrad panorama.

But soon I was able to see differences as well as similarities with Moscow. You notice signs that indicate Leningrad is a thriving seaport. Monuments with huge anchors, statues of Neptune and other nautical symbols abound as well as port cranes off in the distance. You see cathedrals, churches and palaces, museums, art centers and theaters and you also see new construction which has been harmonized with the old to create a veritable architectural symphony.

You pass numerous stores, restaurants, cafes along Nevsky Prospect. From the Moscow station you ride all the way to the Admiralty building, one of Leningrad's oldest structures whose tall golden spire can be seen from many distant parts of the city. Midway along the thoroughfare is the Kazan Cathedral, with a huge, semi-circular colonnade.

Still, the most interesting and important thing is the people. What are Leningraders doing today? What do they say in conversation? What's on in Leningrad? We'll take another article for that.

of about \$20,000,000.

In fact, only a few of the safeguards won for Brazilians in the past now remain. Among those surviving is the law requiring foreign concerns to hire two-thirds Brazilian staffs, pay two-thirds of their payrolls to Brazilians, and pay Brazilians equal salaries for equal work as for foreigners.

As a result, the freedom of foreign capital to earn profits and remove them from the country has reduced the country's gold reserves by \$100,000,000 in 1947-48.

What's On?

Coming

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance at Manhattan Center, Thanksgiving Eve, 91, tax included in advance. Tickets mailed on request. AL 5-6966-6961

Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

Brazilian efforts to ensure home control of industries and resources were sabotaged by the country's own government after World War II. Foreign banking, for example, was restricted for a time on the proper grounds that it "does not involve substantial capital imports but operates largely within Brazilian capital and remittance of profits abroad."

The Brazilian constitutions of 1934 and 1937 "envisioned the progressive elimination of foreign banking and in April, 1941, a law was enacted providing for elimination of all foreign banks within five years." This trend, however, was reversed by the Constitution of 1946 which removed all restrictions. "Since 1946 the National

COMMUNIST ELEVEN

(Continued from Page 1)
one three years because of his war record.

The statement of the Communist leaders follows:

"This week we must file a brief before the U. S. Supreme Court presenting our arguments that the Smith Act, under which we were convicted, is unconstitutional. The high court recently agreed to hear our appeal only on those grounds.

"As is known, our attorneys—men of various political affiliations and backgrounds—were penalized by Judge Harold Medina because they vigorously defended their clients. They themselves are defendants, today, vilified by charges of contempt of court and threatened with disbarment.

"We felt that the matter of the constitutionality of the Smith Act—supremely crucial to our country's future—required additional counsel dissociated from other issues that arose during the trial and which the Supreme Court has refused to hear.

"Consequently we approached some twenty-four lawyers throughout the country. All were men of outstanding legal eminence. Many agreed that the Smith Act is unconstitutional, but none would face the dangers of arguing that position today.

"Fascism's encroachments have reached so far that lawyers, men of conservative political views, are afraid. Despite the oaths they took to uphold the Constitution—and most, mark you, privately agree the Smith Act is unconstitutional—they dare not become involved in this case.

"Thus the dissenting opinion of Federal Circuit Court Judge Clark, in the contempt case against our lawyers, is tragically fulfilled. In it the Judge warned: 'It is no secret that the difficulty of securing counsel to defend adequately unpopular minority groups is great, and indeed acute in non-metropolitan districts. On the other hand, the insistence upon counsel as a part of the constitutional element of a fair trial is more pronounced, more precisely stated, each judicial term. There may be approaching a dilemma that trial cannot be had without counsel, and yet none can be found for the burdensome job.'

That time is here, now.

MUST CONSIDER THIS

"This is something for all decent-minded Americans to consider. Millions doubt the constitutionality of the Smith Act. Respected publications like the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Post, the Nation and the New Republic have branded the Smith Act unconstitutional. They know it is an act of thought control and that under it we are charged with no crime other than advocacy.

"This is the sole issue before the Supreme Court. There is no question here of defending the political views of the defendants or becoming 'associated' with those views. And yet, despite the fact that the simple right of advocacy was involved too few lawyers evidenced the courage to undertake the case.

"We reaffirm now what we have stated repeatedly: the issue here is not the validity of communism. At stake are the rights to freedom of speech, thought, assembly—all of which are violated by the unconstitutional Smith Act.

"It is indeed a tragic spectacle that so many of the most eminent members of the bar fear to pursue their professional duties because of the repressive political environment of the day. In the most troubled times of the past men stepped forward to represent defendants who held unpopular

views. Charles Evans Hughes defended the rights of Socialist assemblymen after World War I. Wendell Willkie in 1943 represented Communist leader William Schneiderman of California before the Supreme Court. They felt this to be their duty as lawyers and Americans attached to the Constitution.

NONE COME FORWARD

"Today, practically no such men have come forward. To this has our country been reduced by the warmongering, witchhunt atmosphere of the day!

"For these reasons we are obliged to look abroad where distinguished attorneys like D. N. Pritt of Great Britain and Herbert Evatt of Australia have shown no hesitancy in defending the legal rights of Communists and the Communist Party. In those countries, evidently lawyers are as yet able to argue on behalf of defendants without fear of disbarment or jail.

"We shall ask the Supreme Court to grant us the necessary time to obtain such counsel, for the case is scheduled at present to be argued before them in a brief few weeks, Dec. 4.

"We feel the issue of the Smith Act's unconstitutionality is of such crucial importance to our nation's democracy that this step is imperative. The fight is not ours alone: to win this appeal against the Smith Act's unconstitutional conviction will help free American citizens—workers, lawyers, teachers, writers—from the fears which now keep them from exercising their constitutional rights.

(Signed): Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates, Gilbert Green, Gus Hall, Irving Potash, Robert Thompson, Jack Stachel, Henry Winston, John Williamson, Carl Winter.

Martinsville

(Continued from Page 2)
passed by labor, political, religious and other people's organizations.

In Richmond, Va., meanwhile, a special statewide conference to save the youths will begin this Sunday, under auspices of the Virginia Committee. Purpose of the conference is to ensure a fair hearing of the case by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Committee has issued an appeal to all unions, churches, fraternal associations and youth groups, both Negro and white, to send delegates to this conference.

The Harlem rally tonight will also hear Leon Strauss, of the Furriers Joint Board; Alice Citron, one of the eight suspended N. Y. teachers, and Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 2)
chins, Miss Pearl Lawes, Miss Esther Letz, Mrs. Mary Michaels, Miss Halois Moorhead, Mrs. Helen Moorhead, Dr. Clementina Paolone, Mrs. Louise Patterson and Mrs. Ethel Schwartz.

In Detroit, attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born were preparing an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals against the decision of Federal Judge Thornton who denied a writ of habeas corpus for John Zydok, 53, native of Russia and resident of the U. S. for 38 years. Zydok, husband of an American citizen and father of two American-born children, is being held without bail by the Immigration authorities.

In New York, where 16 McCarran victims continue to be held on Ellis Island awaiting a decision of Judge Sylvester on writs of habeas corpus argued on their behalf last week, Immigration authorities were rushing a series of long-delayed departmental hearings.

Scheduled for hearings tomorrow (Wednesday) at Immigration headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave., are Anthony Cattonar, member of Local 475 United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and George Siskind, Marxist educator and organizer.

Phone

(Continued from Page 2)
charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

One group of some 150 women operators marched in singing and marched out again singing after hearing the company's ultimatum for a "loyalty oath" to AT&T.

The strike affects directly 16,000 employees of the Western Electric division of the company. Another 16,000 are on strike at Michigan Bell Telephone. A union spokesman said that with the off-and-on tactic in Michigan an average of about 10,000 are out there at one time.

The telephone trust, meanwhile, pressed its injunction war upon the strikers in many states. Hearings on its move for an injunction blanketing the state of New Jersey were postponed to Thursday. Injunctions are also in effect or at various stages of procedure in Alabama, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Illinois and Indiana. More are threatened.

A new round of conferences under federal mediation auspices got under way yesterday. Sunday's conferences broke off with an announcement that both sides stood pat.

2 Jailed

(Continued from Page 3)
to the oppressor of the Spanish people and the destroyer of Spain."

Miss Bryan, daughter of the late Dr. W. S. P. Bryan, Presbyterian minister of Chicago, said she could not believe that the American people would permit a partnership between the U. S. and Franco,

"the former partner of Hitler and Mussolini." She said she was confident that "the time will come again when American citizens, concerned with humanitarian relief of the victims of fascist brutality, may with full freedom of action pursue their ideals."

PICKEM DERBY WINNER

(Continued from Back Page)

whose coupons caught the eye and were jotted down, noticed F. O'Flahertie, the other double winner, with 16-6 along with Lowell E. Willis of Kansas City and Harold W. Itzovitz of Brooklyn. Marvin Michelson of Chicago was 13-7 and Tech Gish of Brooklyn 12-8. (That's the price of fame, men, the folks are interested in how the winners did).

The dollar bills for the Freedom Fund attached to the coupon crept up to six. Many thanks for the paper to Norman Gold (old reliable). Pete Carter of New York, E. T. of Philly, Max Bale of Brooklyn, Al Jett of Chicago and Betty Thomas of Detroit. Gold, Carter and E. T. had 15-5. The latter noted it was his (or her) first Derby entry. Betty Thomas had 14-6, but was one of the few to pick Texas A&M. Al Jett, already listed in the runners-up, noted, "Hi experts. Give my regards to Pete and Oscar. (Real chummy stuff in this Derby . . . L. R.) I'm also getting on the bandwagon with the buck . . . I'll go pull the Yankees through over the Bears Sunday Al." Didn't pull hard enough on that one, Al.

Hilliard

(Continued from Page 2)
posals a few of which Hilliard adopted. He agreed with all of them but said he would not put them into effect for "political reasons we would not understand."

Hilliard is pointing a finger at the union now, Herbst declared, "to cover up his rotten, corrupt, inefficient machine-ridden administration. He did the same thing when he put over the inhuman cuts in relief grants."

The Commissioner who put the starvation cuts into effect at the beginning of the year is still "studying" the recent price rises to determine whether an increase in the relief food budget is justifiable.

It seems there's some rivalry afoot in Chicago. Bob R. writes: "Dear Comrade Rodney, My wife, who is A-football, asks why I can't finish higher than third in such an easy contest. Also 'who is Mike Hecht that he runs one game ahead of you every week?' I can only counter that my special forte is beating Rodney every week. (Ed Note: Not good enough. Beating Rodney and Notre Dame no claims to fame in 1950). This week, picking strictly from form except Vanderbilt and Navy and giving the edge to the home team, I hope to pass Hecht at last, having already passed Michaelson and Jett."

You didn't do it, Bob R., your 14-6 trailed him by two. Why don't you suggest that your A-football wife try it this week?

Booboo of Brooklyn corrects a mistake made in the confusion of a deskful of coupons last week. It was HE picked Columbia over Cornell and nominated my "poetry" for oblivion. I won't spoil this belated credit by mentioning Booboo's current score.

A note by John Wilson—"with the hope that the day is not far distant when I won't have to hesitate to make selections because a school's lily-white and geared toward war. Yours for Negro liberation, peace and socialism." You said it, John Wilson.

OTHER QUICK NOTES—Joe Ringwell of Milwaukee says in reference to a misprint the other day. "It's Badgers, not Dodgers, THEY are in Brooklyn I believe." Anyhow his Wisconsin residence didn't steer him wrong on the Badgers vs. Ohio State. . . . Travis of Washington, one of the 18-4 experts, called the Maryland-North Carolina tie. Well, he lived close enough to Maryland.

Come in folks, just two more Derbys to go. Anybody got a temptation on Illinois over Ohio State? . . . RODNEY

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

—ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date

Signed

NOTICE TO JOB APPLICANTS

The Daily Worker does not accept advertisements from employers offering less than the minimum wage. Firms engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce must now pay at least 75¢ an hour and time and one-half for overtime under the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Advertisers covered by this law who offer lower rates to job seekers should be reported to the Classified Advertising Manager, the Daily Worker, telephone Algonquin 4-7854, or to the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, 341 Ninth Ave., New York 1, N. Y., telephone Lackawanna 4-9400, ext. 486.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL SHARE my modern, fine East Side apartment, with woman. Box 162, Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

FURNISHED room, anywhere \$6.00-\$7.00 week, for quiet man. Urgent. Box 163, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

STEAM IRON, fully automatic, for dry and wet ironing, Reg. \$19.95, special \$14.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.), GE 3-7819.

(Carpets)

LARGE SELECTION of rugs, new and used, \$15.00 up. Twist broadloom, gray and green, carved designs \$7.90 yd. Also inlaid linoleum, rubber and asphalt tile. Broadway Carpet Service, 1948 Amsterdam Ave. WA 7-4900. 5% discount to Worker readers.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LTT AUTO REPAIRS. Also body and fender work, reasonable. 140 West End Ave., cor 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 8-1. HYacinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS TO HIRE

ALL jobs, moving, storage, all projects, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000, day-night.

JIMMIE's pickup service. Small jobs, shortest notice: city, beach, country. UN 4-7707.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

RATES: per line

Daily Weekend

(For Personal Ads)

1 insertion 40c

3 consec. insert 30c

7 consec. insert 25c

(For Commercial Ads)

Six words constitute one line

Minimum charge — 2 lines

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:

Previous day at 1.

For Monday's issue—

Friday at 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY

NOV. 16

7:30 P. M.

Prof. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD
CORLISS LAMONT

RALLY FOR PEACE THROUGH U. S. A.—U. S. S. R. CO-OPERATION

Commemorating the 33rd Anniversary of the founding of the U. S. S. R. . . . 17th Anniversary of the establishment of relations between the U. S. A. and U. S. S. R.

• PAUL ROBESON
• JESSICA SMITH

• ARTHUR KAHN
• JOHN T. McMANUS

RIVERSIDE PLAZA

73rd ST., WEST OF BROADWAY

TICKETS: \$1.00, 75¢ (tax incl.)
at National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St., Book Fair, 133 W. 44 St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St.

PROGRAM

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

The Official Report of the
British Workers' Delegation
to the Soviet Union, 1950

(Continued from Page 4)

facilities enjoyed by their opposite numbers in the Soviet Union, and told them so.

Secret Ballots

We learned that the presidents of the Shop Committees, and indeed all other trade union officials, are elected by secret ballot, in the case of the Shop Committee presidents once a year. We also found, to our surprise, directors of plants who were being paid less than some of the workers in the factories they managed.

"We found many examples of people who had risen to positions of great responsibility from humble origins. The Chief Doctor of the trade union rest home at Sochi was a typical case. His father had been a miner. The doctor served his time as a fitter in his early years and then after the Revolution decided to take up medicine. He was given every assistance and finally graduated. Later on, after service with the Red Army looking after the wounded, he became the chief doctor at his rest home. His wife, by the way, was also a doctor. She was the daughter of an engine driver. Their 19-year-old son was studying at the Medical Institute in Moscow.

There seems to be no separation between workers by hand and the workers by brain in the USSR. They all regard them-

selves as workers, they all belong to trade unions. The director belongs to the same union as the laborer. The doctor the same as the hospital cleaner. The artist along with the attendant at the theatre.

No Nepotism

We asked the directors of the plants we went to how they obtained their positions and we were told—in front of groups of every case it was the story of a person who had got on as a result of his or her ability and of assistance being given by the government. As one of our men remarked—"You become the manager by ability and not because you're somebody's brother-in-law."

We found a real sense of friendship between the directors of plants and the workers. The workers who were present with us during our discussions with the directors, and when we had meals together, were completely at their ease. The same friendly spirit was apparent between the directors and the workers during the conversations we had in the factories. You will have to go a long way to find what was a commonplace over there in other countries.

Socialism Works

We formed the definite conclusion that the socialist system on which the USSR is organized, is working well. Great progress is being made in every direction.

Our hosts were very helpful to us because they did not show only their best—they also showed us their worst, so we were able to form a picture of a process of transformation from the old to the new.

We saw old houses and also saw new blocks of flats going up behind them. When these blocks are completed the old houses in front will be pulled down. We saw bad roads, but we also saw magnificent roads.

One day when we were on the outskirts of Moscow looking across the city a very old lady who lived in one of these very old houses came up to us and after asking who we were pulled our interpreter's arm and insisted, with much excitement, "Don't forget to show them the new Moscow University." It was obvious that she was heart and soul behind the developments that this country was making, and wanted us to see the future that was opening up for her people.

Women enjoy complete equality with men—there's no question about it. We met women in every kind of job from the most unskilled to the most highly skilled. They were in top rank technical positions. Every job that a woman is physically capable of doing she is allowed to take; and what is more, she does it effectively.

Equal Pay

There is not, however, any difference whatever in rates of pay as between men and women. The rate for the job is the rule everywhere, for men, women and young persons. And we saw the elaborate system of welfare for working mothers and their children, which makes it possible for women to be happy and healthy at work and for family to be very well developed at the same time.

Wherever we went we found people talking about increased production. We found everyone very busy and very cheerful. The shops were full of people, not just one of the shops, but all the shops, and we visited a large number of them. There is a considerable variety of goods in the shops, some of them not yet up to first quality standard, but others up to the best standard.

And it was most impressive to see the way the people were buying the goods. We had several good laughs when we re-

membered stories told in our newspapers about Russians not being able to afford to buy things and not knowing anything about wrist watches and so forth when we saw these crowds of shoppers on the job buying the very articles they were supposed to know nothing about.

New Cars

In the streets of Moscow you see hundreds of brand new cars—the Victory cars particularly—and we found that many workers are buying them. There are new trolley-buses, new buses and new tram cars made within the last three years—really smart affairs with automatic doors. New underground railway stations have been opened.

We visited one that was completed a short time before our arrival. Electricity is laid on in every house in Moscow, including the old wooden houses.

Trees are being planted everywhere and new parks are being laid out. They fetch fully grown trees into Moscow complete with a huge quantity of soil around the roots, and plant them on the pavement. Not one tree that was planted in this way in Moscow since the end of the war has died.

We went down one street on the day after we arrived and we saw workers repairing the pavement. We went down the same street the next day and it had

already been planted with trees. Exactly the same thing is going on in Kiev and in Stalingrad.

On our way to see collective farms we passed large orchards which had been destroyed by the Germans and which now were growing sturdy young apple trees with a vegetable crop beneath them. In the country districts they are planting fruit trees along the fringes of the roads. They are devoting a great deal of time everywhere to making their towns and villages more pleasant.

The Moscow skyline is an extraordinary sight. Great new buildings are going up whichever way you look and each of them is equipped with at least one huge crane of the self-raising type—it goes up as the building goes up.

Then the cleanliness. They are washing the streets down all day long. In Moscow they start at daybreak when a small flotilla of watering lorries with powerful jets move down the roads giving them a morning wash and brush up. This process continues at intervals all through the day, wet or fine, and the watering lorries are followed by mechanically propelled road sweepers. The pavements are swept and hosed by hand, each block of flats, shops or offices employing a person for the purpose.

Tomorrow:
No Wage Freeze and No Rate Cutting in the Soviet Union

RADIO

WMCA	570 kc.	WING	1010 kc.	WMGM	1050 kc.
WNBC	600 kc.	WEVD	1330 kc.	WBNT	1450 kc.
WOR	710 kc.	WCBS	880 kc.	WOF	1290 kc.
WJZ	770 kc.	WNBC	1120 kc.	WQKE	1550 kc.
WNYO	820 kc.	WLIB	1190 kc.		

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Barney Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Tel-O-Test
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Bing Crosby Records
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travellers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—Music America Loves
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News—Aims Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WCBS—Grand Slam
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WQXR—Violin Personalities

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Skitch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WJZ—Johnny Olsen
WNYC—Midday Symphony; Copland Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WCBS—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WJZ—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Heinz Trent
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Famous Artists
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Mr. Perkins
WNBC—Dave Garroway
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WNBC—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake, Sketch
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
3:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—Peste of Mind
WQXR—Musical Specialties
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS—Now From Nowhere
WQXR—News, Music
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Billie House
3:30-WNBC—Ferner Young
WOR—Tel-O-Test
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Felton
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife, Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyne Van
WCBS—Sports
WCBS—Alban Jackson
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
6:30-WNBC—Here's Morgan
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—Vaudreuil
WCBS—Cart Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Hans Trent
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WCBS—Beulah Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:15-WNBC—Jack Smith Show
WOR—News
WJZ—News; Eimer Davis
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WJZ—Armstrong of the SBR
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Variety Show
7:35-Teddy Wilson and Quintet
7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News
WJZ—Metropolitan Auditions
8:30-WNBC—Fanny Brice Show
WNYC—Music for the Cossack
WCBS—Mr. & Mrs. North
WOR—Official Detective
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope
WOR—John Stecie
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
WCBS—Truth or Consequences
WJZ—Erwin Canham, News
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Franz Edwards, Comment
WQXR—Showcase
WJZ—On Trial
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WJZ—News
WCBS—Capitol Cloak Room; Symphonette

Special Performance Of 'Simple' Nov. 19

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts, presenting *Just A Little Simple* at the Club Baron, 437 Lenox Ave., Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, has announced a special benefit performance on Sunday, Nov. 19 at 8:30 p.m. The benefit is to raise funds for hospital shows.

Mrs. Alice Childress, who adapted incidents from Langston Hughes' recent best-seller, *Simple Speaks His Mind* and author of the one-act play *Florence*, is coordinating this program. The idea for hospital shows grew out of Mrs. Childress' work with the USO. Her feelings is that people confined to hospitals need a lot of cheerfulness during holiday seasons.

Tickets for this benefit are priced at \$2.40 and \$1.80 and can be secured at the office of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, 77 Fifth Ave., AL 1-5835.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis



\$1 per treatment Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, arms, legs or body. Privacy. National new method. Quick results. Lowered costs! Men also treated. Free consultation.

BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34th St. (adj. 34th)
suites 1101-1102 • LO 4-2315

Florists

FLOWERS
AND FRUIT BASKETS
Delivered Anywhere

ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers

GR 3-8357

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3828

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

IN QUEENS
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
89-99-101 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Open Mon., Wed., Fri., 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
DI 2-1273 DI 2-2726

Official IWL Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS

255 W. 34th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs., 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 — LO 3-2248

J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Opticians and Optometrists

Official TWO Bronx Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office

ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Official TWO Bronx Optometrists

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED

262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JEROME 7-0022

GOLDEN BROS.

Records

"Songs of the International Brigade"
BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP

154 Fourth Ave. (14th St.)
Open till 10 p.m. OR 4-9400

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bott. 12 and 13 Sts. — GB 1-9444

• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Undertakers

Funeral Director for the IWL
I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
7701 CHURCH AVE., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Day Phone Night Phone
DI 2-1273 DI 2-2726

WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, November 14, 1950

Wins Second Time With Sizzling 18

Joe Rhine of Philly Hits Pickem Derby High

Hail to a real champion, 1950's best! He is JOE RHINE of Philadelphia, a terrific gridiron picker who was one of two winners two weeks ago with a great 17-3, and this week repeats, hitting the top all by his lonely with the season's finest performance, 18 right and only two wrong! Going in with the confidence the Phillies should have had against the Yanks, this uncanny selector from Old Quakertown inscribed on the bottom of his coupon "The second repeater, I hope." And he did it. Rhine missed only on the Maryland-North Carolina tie, and the upset victory of Texas A&M over S. M. U. He raced through the other eighteen, tabbing underdogs Wake Forest and Rice against Duke and Arkansas, and calling them right on such close shots at Tulane over Navy, LSU over Vanderbilt, Missouri over Colorado. He departed from form just twice, and hit them both right. That's exquisite picking.

Rhine did it against another record entry, with coupons pouring in from old and new pickers, and tapping several new cities including Dallas, Texas. (This coupon clipper barely made the deadline. My eyes!) What's more he did it on a week that found no other previous winner coming close as new blood surged to the fore right behind him.

Four crackerjack coupons hit a mark of 17-3 for some fine runner-upping. They are Jackie Midday of Brooklyn, David Scheeter of New York, George Jackson of Jamaica and Ted Wilson of the Bronx. Midday, a newcomer to picking mention, picked Texas A&M over SMU.

Nineteen came up with marks of 16-4. There were almost fifty with marks of 15-5 and then come the heavy numbers in the 14-6 pile, tapering all the way down to our sensational booby prize winner. So we'll list the third place 16-4 pickers today. While 15-5 was a runner-up total last week, and may be again next, it just misses the "money" this trip.

The 16-4 experts (four better

than me... resign! resign!):

Al Jett of Chicago, Mike Hecht of Chicago, Travis of Washington, D. C., Dave Towsky of Brooklyn, Mike Shack of Brooklyn, Fred Jones of New York, Hesh of Brooklyn, George Wilson of Jamaica, Phyllis Dicker of the Bronx, Robert B. of the Bronx, Michael J. Robin of New York, Herman Gross of New York, Mickey Jewler of New York, Bernie Ivens of Philly, Ted Bear of Easton, Pa., Sol Wexler of Brooklyn, Rocco Nitti of New York, Mary Nitti of New York, Gloria Silverman of Brooklyn. Well done, folks!

Our booby prize winner is so incredible, with a mark of 3 right and 17 wrong, that it makes one suspicious. However, even if that's what A. Blair Knapp of Philly tried for, it's swell picking in reverse (this way the tie is on his side!). However, you can't be sure, maybe it's on the level. Congratulations Mr. Knapp, on your terrible picking! Anyhow, you saved someone from the Bronx with 9-11 from being anointed in print.

ON THE DAILY WORKER staff front, city editor Max Gordon, relieved of the spotlight of guest guessing, whipped in with a smart 16-4 to lead all. He was followed by Florence Gordon and Ben Levine at 15-5. Al Wenger and Ellen Keeler had marks of 12-8, (hy'a folks!) and Dave Plat hit the skids with 11-9.

Among the former winners (Continued on Page 9)

Looks Tough!

Columbia ---- Navy

Harvard ---- Brown

Syracuse ---- Colgate

Cornell ---- Dartmouth

Temple ---- Fordham

Yale ---- Princeton

Penn State ---- Rutgers

Penn ---- Wisconsin

Georgia Tech ---- Alabama

Tennessee ---- Mississippi

Michigan ---- Northwestern

Iowa ---- Notre Dame

Illinois ---- Ohio State

Minnesota ---- Purdue

Oklahoma ---- Missouri

Texas A&M ---- Rice

Arkansas ---- SMU

Stanford ---- Army

Colorado ---- Oregon

USC ---- Washington

Number six coming up! Here is all you need to know to enter and win fame (if not fortune) in our exciting Pickem Derby.

Fill out the coupon, checking the winners, no scores, mail to Daily Worker Sports Dep't, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Write the word "tie" next to both teams if that is your choice. Postmarks after Friday midnight not considered.

Winners and runners-ups announced next Tuesday. Sports Editor Lester Rodney will pick the same 20 games on Tuesday, along with a guest expert for the week, or maybe two or three or more...

Home teams are listed first on the coupon so you can weigh that factor in with your deliberations. Or do you just close your eyes?

Let's go! Only two more chances to make the grade.

NAME _____

City and State _____

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Bureau, Lopez, Other Topics

THE POST'S Jimmy Cannon is back and he informs all and sundry: (a) he admires Irwin Shaw for withdrawing from circulation the play about the horror of war, "Buried the Dead"; (b) he orders creamed spinach only in Lindy's; c) "most bus drivers act as though they trained for their job by herding swine."

LOU BOUDREAU had a revised Cleveland team coming strong at season's end, with the foundation apparently laid for a pennant fight in '51. But he's out.

Now suppose infielders Easter, Avila, Boone and Rosen, with a year's experience under their belts, become the terrific unit they gave signs of being last season. And slugging rookie Hal Simpson clicks to round out the outfield with Doby and Mitchell, and the pitching is as good as it was, and the Indians win the pennant. Will that mean that new Manager Al Lopez is a better manager than Boudreau?

Not that Lopez might not be as good as they come, as good as is needed. The whole business of baseball managing is vastly exaggerated. If you got the horses and know the game you'll do all right. If you haven't got the stuff you can be 10 geniuses and it won't help. There are some other factors like having a way with youngsters and being calm, but the main fact remains the caliber of the players.

Lopez was a smart baseball man as a player and did nicely as a manager in Indianapolis. The peppery ex-catcher from Tampa, Fla., son of a Spanish-born cigar worker, left his mark at Ebbets Field, where he started the long career which wound up with him holding the record for catching major league games. He had that extra little something, that bounce and initiative. Next to Roy Campanella he was undoubtedly the best catcher Brooklyn ever had.

What I remember best about Lopez in Brooklyn was a marvellous bit of quick-thinking fakery which saved a game for the Dodgers. I've seen it done a couple of times since, but Lopez was the first. I forgot the team, and even the year, but it was a tie score in the top of the ninth, a runner on second, two out and there was a clean hit to right field. The runner swept around third and headed for home. The throw from the rightfielder headed home hard and true. It was going to be close. But instead of squatting tensely for the ball, there was Lopez standing in front of the plate, arms akimbo, an expression of disgusted resignation on his face.

It was magnificent. The runner slackened up slightly and didn't bother sliding. At the last second, with the throw right on top of him, Lopez whipped up his glove for the ball, whirled and tagged the startled fall guy to end the game.

Good luck to Al with my favorite American League ballclub. And good luck to Lou Boudreau, a hard-fighting competitor and nice guy, wherever he winds up. Might be third base on the Yanks if it isn't managing Pittsburgh. Don't think that wouldn't make baseball's top team that much tougher, tool

WE'LL BE RUNNING down the college basketball teams soon, but meanwhile the talk of the pre-season circuit is a sophomore. He's Manhattan's Junius Kellogg, first Negro player in the school's history. He is a 6-7½ youngster from Virginia, so good that he murdered the varsity in scrimmages all last season. "Could be the best player in the school's history," says Coach Kenny Norton cautiously.

RAY ROBINSON left for France Saturday convinced that Jake LaMotta is trying to pull out of the scheduled Feb. 14 title fight. He says LaMotta has already started asking IBC for a postponement till June and this means he's starting another run out, knowing that he'd be finished as an attraction after meeting the world's top fighter. The NBA, which controls boxing in every state except Tom Dewey-land, has put it in writing that it will take LaMotta's title away officially if he doesn't go through with the Robinson match. If they do, we'll have Robinson fighting as middleweight champion in any of the other 47 states while Jake LaMotta will be champion of Eddie Eagen in New York.

Robinson will fight French middleweight Jean Stock at the Palais Des Sports of Paris on Nov. 27, and is looking forward to seeing France. He left on La Liberte, along with manager George Gainford, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Gainford, sparring partner Oliver and trainers Henry Wiley and Fred Beale.

Gainford made an interesting observation before leaving. "French fight fans," he said, "are in for a surprise. They probably imagine that Robinson is a fellow all banged up—with a battered nose, cauliflower ear and the like, because he is the world's number one fighter and has been fighting 11 years. They're going to be surprised when they see him without a mark on him."

LOOK OUT, NAVY! Lou Little watched the Giants confound the Cards by a switch from the T formation to the old single wing. He could teach that old Rose Bowl winning single wing spinner sequence in a hurry if he was so minded! (He is so minded.)

Knicks File Protest On Indianapolis Win

The Knickerbockers have filed an official protest of their 85 to 73 defeat by Indianapolis, last Thursday.

The protest is based on a shot tipped into the Knick's basket in the third period by Bob Lavoy, rookie Indianapolis center.

The Knick's maintain that movies of the game show the ball to be resting on the rim when Lavoy tipped it in, and according to the

rules, they should have been credited with two points. If the protest is upheld, the game will be replayed from the point of the disputed shot with the Knicks ahead, 57 to 51.

How Coaches Rank 'Em Now for UP

1—Army; 2—Oklahoma; 3—Ohio State; 4—California; 5—Kentucky; 6—Texas; 7—Princeton; 8—Illinois; 9—Tennessee; 10—Michigan State.